PRICES GO NO UP

Owing to the present Exchange of which is now present level, and the prices in England still being high, our new stock will have to be offered at higher prices in future. Old prices still in force till the present stock lasts.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,

Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY. East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR FEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

THIS IS YOUR CHANCE

To purchase High Grade Cycles & Motor Cycles at previous prices. Cycles from Rs. 135 to Rs. 285. Motor Cycles from Rs. 515 to Rs. 1750. Quotations on request.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY. East Street, POONA.

VOL. IX NO. 31 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILING TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLINGS AT MARSEILLES

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
1921		
16th April	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
23rd "	MANTUA*	10,902
30th "	SICILIA	6,402
7th May	SOMALI	6,794
14th "	NALDERA	15,225
21st "	MOREA	10,890
	CALEDONIA	7,972
4th June	SARDINIA*	6,580
11th "	MONGOLA	8,056
18th "	MALWA*	10,944
25th "	NORE	6,713

*Through steamers from Australia. Only have limited accommodation available for passengers from Bombay.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. The running of this train via Boulogne has been resumed and the train is composed of Sleeping, Baggage and Restaurant Cars and the accommodation is limited to 96 passengers. Fare £12-10-0 inclusive Sleepers.

DOGS.—Under no circumstances can dogs be conveyed by the Company's passengers carrying steamers.

BRITISH INDIA COMPANY'S SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLAYMOUTH ONLY.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
1921		
20th April	MASSOBRA	8,288
5th May	MANDALA	8,246

P. & O. SAILINGS FOR THE STRAITS CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date.	Steamer.	Remarks
1921		
22nd April	MALWA	Calls Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sidney.
10th May	DUNERA	Calls Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.
20th "	NARCUNDA	Calls Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sidney.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date	steamer	Remark
April		
6th "	KAROA	S. & S. Africa 1 p.m.
7th	BUNDRA	Karachi & P. Gulf.
8th	LINGA	Karachi Direct.
11th "	LH S.	Karachi Coasting

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage to P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACHINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departures
Delagoa Maru.	S. Kimura.	7,148	18th Mar.	7th April
*Yoshida Maru No. 1.	J. Satow.	3,303	4th April	10th April
Bombay Maru.	S. Irie.	4,852	10th April	22nd April
Calcutta Maru.	G. Matsushita	5,339	21st April	3rd May
Wakasa Maru.	B. Tsuda.	6,071	12th May	24th May
Hakata Maru.	T. Sasaki.	5,970	23rd May	4th June

*This steamer has no passenger accommodation.

For Freight and passages apply to

T. TAGAMI, Manager.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure
Liverpool Maru.	K. Takahashi.	8th April.	14th April.
Siam Maru ..	S. Kondo ..	7th "	19th "
Malay Maru ..	T. Shimazaki	22nd "	30th "
Luzon Maru ..	Y. Ishikawa.	27th "	4th May.
Kasado Maru ..	W. Muir	27th "	8th "
Indus Maru ..	R. Yano.	3rd May.	15th "

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to

K. SHIMA, Manager.

Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA,

CONSTITUTED UNDER THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA ACT 1920.

for the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISD CAPITAL.

2,25,000 shares of Rs. 500 each ... 11,25,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL AS ON 25TH MARCH, 1921.

75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Fully Paid 3,75,00,000

72,376 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 Paid 90,47,000

4,65,47,000

RESERVE FUND as on 25th March 1921 3,54,52,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 25th March 1921 2,71,41,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS.

Sir Norcot Warren; Sir Robert Aitken.

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES.

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.

LONDON OFFICE.

2. Princes Street, E. C. 2,

Sir BERNARD HUNTER, Manager.

BRANCHES.

Agra	Hyderabad (Sind)
Ahmedabad	Indore
Ahmedabad City	Jalgaon (East Khandesh)
Akola	Jalpaiguri
Akyab	Karachi
Allahabad	Lahore
Alleppy	Lucknow
Amraoti	Madras (Mount Road)
Bangalore	Madura (Outstation Kodaikanal)
Bellary	Managalore
Benares	Masulipatam
Bimlipatam	Moulmein
Bombay (Byculla)	Nagpore
Bombay (Mandvi)	Narayangunge
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Negapatam
Broach	Ootacamund
Calcutta (Clive St.)	Patna
Calcutta (Harrison Rd.)	Poona
Calcutta (Park St.)	Quetta
Calicut	Rajkot (Katniawar)
Cawnpore	Rangoon
Chandpore (Pay Office)	Salem
Chittagong	Secunderabad
Cocanada (Outstations Rajamundry and Narasapur)	Serajgunge (Pay Office)
Cochin	Simla
Coimbators (Sub-agency Elode)	Sholapur
Colombo	Sukkur
Dacca	Surat
Delhi	Tellichery
Gunter (Outstation Bezwada)	Trichinopoly
Hyderabad (Deccan) (Sub-agency Parbhan	Trivandrum
	Tuticorin

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. purchases and Sales effected. Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorneys etc., may be had on application at any of the ocal Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

R. A. DON, Secretary & Treasurer, Bombay.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,58,73,150

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 2,23,73,335

RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 8,50,000/

BRANCHES:

London, Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.

SUB-BRANCHES—

Bombay—Share Bazar, 20, Apollo Street. Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.

Calcutta—Bora Bazaar.

Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.

Cawnpore—Hathras.

London Office: 9, Bishopsgate London, E. C.

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Saving Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY, General Manager.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA,

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE: BANK STREET.

SUB-BRANCHES:

BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. A. DON, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	3,996,320

DIRECTORS:

1. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
2. Mangaldas G. Parekh, Esq.
3. Chamanlal G. Parekh, Esq.
4. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esq.
5. Surji Vallabhdas, Esq.
6. S. F. Mulla, Esq.
7. Jeshingbhai Ujamshi, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch.
Bombay Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.

DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

Application and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch, Mr. Tricumlal N. Mody, No. 50-52, Churchgate Street.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS, Managing Agents.

THE SUMITOMO BANK

LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen 70,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 49,000,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 14,200,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Sembo
Hanta	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburasho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.

50-52, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Post Box No. 889.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD.

(Incorporated in England).

HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.

BRANCHES.

Amara,	Bombay,
Baghdad,	Calcutta,
Bahrein,	Colombo,
Basrah,	Hillah,
Basrah City	Mosul.

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid up Capital	£ 995,000
Reserve Fund	£ 200,00
Reserve Liability of Shareholders..	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt., Chairman.
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E.
J. H. Batty, Esqr.
G. Bromley-Hartley, Esqr.
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

A. J. Raymond, Esqr.,
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esqr.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, Loans and Credit granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER, Manager.

INSURANCE.

INSURE YOUR MOTOR

(CAR, CYCLE, LORRY)

WITH THE

BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LD.

Head Offices: 123., Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Agency Applications Invited.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed ..... Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Annual Income exceeds... Rs. 20,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO., Manager.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Poona, Bangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed	33,50,000
Annual Income exceeds	6,00,000
Claims paid about	27,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready advertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing Agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI, Manager, B. I. Co. Ltd., (Bharat Buildings), LAHORE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:

7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.

Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

P. BANERJEA, Secretary

RAE & CO., Managing Agents, or DHURANDHAR BROTHERS. Chief Agents, Bombay Presidency.

72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

WOULD YOU POSSESS

that strange mysterious power which charms and fascinates men and women, influences their thoughts, controls their desires and makes them supreme masters of every situation? Life is full of alluring possibilities for those who master the

SECRETS OF

HYPNOTIC

Influence, for those who develop their magnetic powers. You can learn at home; cure diseases and bad habits without drugs; increase your income; gratify your ambitions; drive worry and trouble from your mind; improve your memory. Overcome trials and difficulties. Our free booklet.

THE PRIDE OF INDIA—tells you how.

WRITE FOR IT TO-DAY.

THE LATENT LIGHT CULTURE

TINNEVELLI—INDIA.

THE

WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES LTD.

(PANDIT, KAZI & Co.,)

SUNDRY EXPORT & IMPORT DEPARTMENT.

Sole Agents for the famous "Kronex" Rubber Soles and Heels and various Shoe specialities Importers of High class Suit case and Trunk Fittings and Locks.

Particulars on application. Trade only.

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HEAD OFFICE 6/7, Clive St., Calcutta.

NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

KARTICK & Co. Managing Agents

Incorporated in India 1907.

INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.

NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT

For all particulars and forms apply to

SHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS, Branch Secretary, Sunder Road, Karachi.

M. S. HOOSAIN, Chief Agent, Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan)

G. N. S VAZ, Branch Secretary, Lawyer's Buildings, 28 Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

W. ST. JOHN CHUBBS, Resident Manager, Calcutta.

FIRST CLASS INDIAN MANUFACTURING AND SELLING HOUSE

THE BOMBAY LEATHER GOODS DEPOT.

253 A, GRANT ROAD, NEAR CHARNI ROAD JUNCTION

We Manufacture first Class BOOT, SHOES, SUIT CASES, ATTACHE CASES, DESPATCH BOXES, TRUNKS HOLDALLS SOILED LINEN BAGS and fancy Leather GOODS of every description. Guaranteed first Class Finish and workmanship.

Proprietors:—Tajuddin Goolam Hoosein & Co.,

Managing Proprietor:—Tajuddin Ebrahim Chowgele, Late Manager of Bates, BOMBAY.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS HAS PROVED

the permanency and superiority of

"INKOTINE" INKS

and that is why—

they are exclusively used in all the Government offices of the Bombay Presidency.

For Particulars and Prices write to—

G. S. RANADE & CO

GOVERNMENT INK CONTRACTORS

AY No 4.

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THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

at which to put up is the

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.

Dinner Table a Speciality.

Competent Chefs, High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables.

Charney Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 111.

EASTERN HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.

131, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

Under European Management. Board and Lodging Rs. 5 and upwards per day. Home comforts and excellent cuisine. Large and Airy rooms. Hot meals can be supplied at any time between 9-30 a.m. to 9-30 p.m. Outside meals supplied. Special rates for monthly residents. Office and business people are invited to take advantage of our prompt service at table.

Catering a Speciality.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

(NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ)

Incorporated in Holland
Established by Royal Charter 1824.

BOMBAY-Branch, Hornby House, Hornby Road

FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL f. 80,000,000 = £ 6,666,666

RESERVE FUNDS. „ f2,513,284 = „ 209,440

HEAD-OFFICE at AMSTERDAM (Holland)

Agencies at ROTTERDAM and the Hague

Head-Agency at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES

DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Bandjermasin	Macassar	Samarang
Bandoeng	Medan	Solo
Cheribon	Padang	Tebing Tinggi (Deli)
Djember	Palembang	Tegal
Djocja	Pekalongan	Telok Betung
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Langsa	Semarang	Welteverden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS: Singapore Penang

CHINA Shanghai, Hongkong

JAPAN Kobe

BRITISH INDIA: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.

LONDON BANKERS: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.,

BOMBAY: Interest allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest will be allowed.

FIXED Deposits received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH of the Netherlands Trading Society issues Letters of Credit, grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia, buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange and undertakes general Banking business.

E. J. G. VAN SIMPSON, Sub-Agent.

AUCTION

OF

CARS

MOTOR CYCLES

TOOLS & PLANT.

ACCESSORIES

ETC., ETC.

ON

Saturday

APRIL 9th at 2 P.M.

at the MOTOR MART of

The Indian Automobile Co., Ltd.

310, LAMINGTON ROAD,
OFF JACOB CIRCLE
METZ 4 cyl. 4/5 Seater

A FORD LANDAULET

A SILENT KNIGHT
SIDDELEY-DEASY
TOURING CAR

A FIAT-TAXI
READY TO EARN MONEY

NEARLY NEW
"DAIMLER" 6 CYLINDER 30 H.P.
TOURING CAR

A Buick
TOURING CAR

TWO
CHEVROLETS
TOURING CAR

TWO
11-9 H. P. HUMBERS

A 20 H.P. "CLEMENT" Touring.
Car. Good running condition.

A WOLSELEY TOURING CAR.
15/20 H.P. (New Condition.)

A MAGNIFICENT
ZUST
LANDAULET

A FLANDERS TOURING CAR

Motor Cycles:—
PRACTICALLY NEW POWER PLUS
INDIAN & SIDE CAR

A 5 H.P. THOR TWIN/CYL
A 2¾ H.P. A.C.

A DOUGLAS 2¾ H.P.
3 H.P. HUMBER
TWO SPEED GEAR

A CLEMENT. BAYARD
9/16 H.P. LANDAULET

ALL LOTS ON VIEW TWO DAYS PRECEDING SALE
AT THE
Auction Mart
OF THE
Indian Automobile Company, Limited.
310, LAMINGTON ROAD
OFF JACOB CIRCLE.

IAC

Entries now being received for the Next Auction on April 30th
PHONE 5295 TELEGRAMS MOBILA

Your Breakfast Coffee will be a real joy—if

you prepare half-and-half with hot, rich Glaxo —the milk with the real English flavour.

Glaxo is the rich milk of British-bred dairy cows from which the water has been removed by the Glaxo Process. This process presents the nourishing solids of the milk in the form of a dry powder, which, packed in a parchment bag inside an airtight sealed tin, comes to you across the seas with all its freshness and flavour unimpaired.

All you have to do is to add *boiling water only* (a half-pint to three dessertspoonfuls of Glaxo). Mix as much as you require *when* you require it—the rest will keep for a considerable period, if the tin be kept tightly closed and in a cool place.

Make your Breakfast Coffee with

Glaxo

the milk with the real English flavour

PLENTIFUL SUPPLIES OF GLAXO ARE NOW AVAILABLE
Through
Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.,
BOMBAY.

If you had a French Chef—

even he could not turn out lighter, daintier Omelettes than your own cook can make quite easily with Brown & Polson's "Patent" Corn Flour.

Try this recipe:—
Beat yolks of 2 eggs; also whites with pinch of salt to a stiff froth, separately. Mix 1 oz. Brown & Polson's Corn Flour with ½ teacupful of milk and add to yolks of eggs. Season with pepper and salt. Add whites of eggs lightly to mixture. Heat ½ oz. butter in Omelette pan and pour in mixture. Shake pan gently over fire, and when Omelette is set and underside slightly browned, hold in front of fire until upperside is browned. Double over and serve on a hot plate. Add chopped ham, tongue, chicken or kidney to mixture if desirable.

Brown & Polson's "Patent" Corn Flour

PEARSE & Co.

THE ONLY FASHIONABLE RESTAURANT FOR THE ELITES OF BOMBAY.

Daily Varieties in Dishes, with Choice Wines and Liquor

BEST ENGLISH & ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

CHOCOLATES AND SWEETS.

CREW & CABIN BISCUITS.

WEDDING AND CHRISTENING CAKES.

HOT PUDDINGS & PIES.

BREAD TWICE A DAY.

ICES OF VARIETIES.

TEA—COFFEE—& KILN-DRIED FLOUR.
BAR & BILLIARDS.
Bakers, Confectioners and Caterers. APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY. Army & Navy Contractors.

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THE EXCELSIOR

6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 9-45

The King of Laughter and the leads of the Allied forces of fun and humour.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN
"SHOULDER ARMS"

Charlie Chaplin has his own ideas of whipping the Hun.

LAST FEW NIGHTS.
LANGDON VARIETIES
including
COLYER & HODSON
in an entire change of programme.

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TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
WARREN KERRIGAN
IN
"An Old Country Lad"
A Picture with an Irish Setting
A powerful and interesting Human Story.

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
SESSUE HAYAKAWA
IN
"THE BRAND OF LOPEZ"
A Thrilling Melodrama of Spain with Hayakawa as an Outlaw Bull Fighter.

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALAC OF BOMBAY
LAMINGTON ROAD
RUTH ROLAND
IN
RUTH
OF THE
ROCKIES
SEE
The greatest Serial star in her greatest Serial Sensation

She fights like a bear cat and sides like a cyclone!

A puick shooting rapid fire western thriller. More sur prises than those performed by the greatest magicians!
MORE THRILL CAN BE FOUND IN THE MOST DARING CIRCUS ACTS! IT HAS THRILLS! STUNTS! ACTION!

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Latest news of the World
FELLOW CITIZENS
by
S. POLLARD
Time
7, 8-45 and 10-30 daily
Matinees Bank holiday and Saturday at 5 p.m. and Sunday at 3 30 and 5-15 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

AMUSEMENTS.

Messrs. K. D. AND BROTHERS present
FOR THE LAST TIME TO-DAY
A Strong Dramatic Plot with a wealth of Incidents and Mystery!
"THE FALL OF A SAINT"
(6 Parts—6,000 feet)
A Gaumont Picture!
A First Class Picture in story, in Production, in Photography and in Acting!
An All-British Screencraft Production.
A Comedy in the Programme.
Four Shows to-night at 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road).

COMMENCING SATURDAY TO-MORROW.
A Drama of a Thousand Delights with the Star of a Thousand Moves, the Supreme.
NAZIMOVA
IN
"THE RED LANTERN"
A play of Mysterious China.
It is a story of China and is full of the mysteries of that strange land. The plot centres around a young woman who is not Western and who is not Eastern but through whose veins runs the blood of both hemispheres.

LAST-NIGHT
ON THE
THE FOURTH WEEK
of Messrs. K. D, & Brothers' Million Dollar Super Serial.
"The Hawk's Trail"
(Further 6 Chapters—6,000 feet)
KING BAGGOT
Now at the zenith of his wonderful detective powers! See how Steele outwits The Great Criminal Master-minds! See the Duel of Intellectual Supremacy between The Arch-Criminal and the Arch-Criminologist!
A Side-Splitting Comedy in the programme.

Globe Cinema

(Sandhurst Road.)

Four Shows To-day: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S-T.)

BOMBAY'S POPULAR RENDEZVOUS
Cinema Majestic
Girgaum
presents TO-NIGHT
a Brother's Million-Dollar Superserial
SILENT AVENGER
A gripping story of LOVE and HONOUR, DANGER and DARING with Whirlwind action and intense interest.
Events that will shiver you with terror are mere Common incidents in this Serial.
See the Mighty Daring
WILLIAM DUNCAN
in this Latest Serial
He will thrill you, chill you, burn you with excitements.
Four shows daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p. m.

PATWARDHAN CIRCUS

and
ROYAL MENAGERIE OF PERFORMING WILD ANIMALS.
Near Churney Road Station
TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT
at 9-30 p. m.
Perfection of the training of wild animals and the high and long Motor Jump are the leading features of our Circus.
Remember this is our first visit to BOMBAY.
V. G. PATWARDHAN, Proprietor. R. V. PATWARDHAN, Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.
Every Day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GRAND VAUDEVILLE PROGRAMME
ECCENTRIC DUET
by
ZINA FROLOVA
and
BI-BO
In an entire New Programme:—
SEE Bi-bo playing "Siberian Sadness"
SEE Bi-bo playing "Ugotok" Romance.
SEE Bi-bo and Frolova playing Gipsy's Romance.
SEE Bi-bo and Frolova playing "International"
SEE Bi-bo playing "Invitation to Ladies" Comic song.
SEE The English Dance.

Also a 5-reel Exciting picture.
"OUT YONDER"
A stirring story of stormy coasts and sunny hearts. An absorbing love drama sweet with the tang of the open sea.
A PICTURE THAT WILL MORE THAN MERELY PLEASE.
Prices:—Re. 1-8. 1, Ans 8 and 4 (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.) Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

Only Two Performances! Only Two Performances!
The National drama of the day
MAZA DESH
(1) Saturday the 9th afternoon 3 p.m. at the
BALLIWALLA THEATRE
(2) Sunday the 10th night at 9 p. m. at the
BOMBAY THEATRE
Booking at the Madhavashram.

ELIXIR EAUGODIN.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST TONIC.
Sensational Review by the Press in France.

LE TEMPS.
The ELIXIR GODINEAU is now constantly talked of by the press, it is the constant subject of their articles and the talk of town and country: it is a first class strengthening and restoring tonic of miraculous power.

L'AUTORITE.
The marvellous properties of the ELIXIR GODINEAU having been duly proved by various experiments, this powerful specific is now universally recommended as the best remedy against anaemia, tuberculosis and all cases of exhaustion of the organic system in general.

LE FIGARO.
To make gold, and find out the secret of ever-lasting youth; such were the two problems which alchemists had tried to solve. The progress of science has shown the uselessness of the first, but it facilitated, on the other hand, the working out of the second.
Following out the eminent professor's theories a Paris chemist of high standing, with the assistance of eminent practitioners, has prepared the Elixir bearing his name the ELIXIR GODINEAU, the effects of which are surprising.

LE MOT D'ORDRE.
Several truly marvellous cures effected by the ELIXIR GODINEAU, and which have been echoed far and wide, have given this specific universal popularity. Henceforth anaemia, rachitis, paralysis, senile degeneration will cease to exist. The ELIXIR GODINEAU rapidly suppresses all these affections produced by partial or general exhaustion of the organic system.

L'EVENEMENT.
The fairy tale of the fountain of youth is now a true and real fact; old age still scatters a few wrinkles on the face, a few snowy flakes in the hair, but it can no longer chill the hearts of men to whom the high-settled spiritness of a youth of twenty years of age, is restored by the ELIXIR GODINEAU, one of the valuable conquests of modern science.

L'ECHO DE PARIS.
The great success of the ELIXIR GODINEAU increases from day to-day, and is fully justified. This powerful specific restores health and vigor every day to numberless invalids whose cure was despaired of All weakened or debilitated organic systems are speedily strengthened after treatment with the ELIXIR GODINEAU the effect of which is as sure as it is rapid.
Sole Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon.

MADON SONS & CO.
CHEMISTS,
(Original Madon's), Crawford Market, Bombay.
Price per bottle Rs. 14. Course of 3 bottles Rs. 40.
PACKING FREE. TRANSIT CHARGES EXTRA.

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ARMY & NAVY STORES, (Incorporated in England).—Members are requested to kindly note that the SOCIETY'S BUSINESS HOURS on SATURDAYS until further notice will be 9-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m., BOMBAY BRANCH. 8873

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—TWO TYPISTS at once for an Architects office Salary Reasonable. Apply Box No. 2911, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R 2923

WANTED for Bombay—CLERK, a LADY TYPISTS, a CLERK and a TYPIST. Please apply personally CHITAR SINGH, PUNJABI, Khuch House, Tamsuowne Road, Apollo Bunder, Bombay. R2926

WANTED—Urdoo-English and Madras Graduate or Punjab or U. P. for tuition. Rs. 20 per month for 50 minutes daily. Night School C/o P. O. Box 350, Bombay. 2930

WANTED—Competent CLERKS for Office, only hard working men with 10 years' experience behind them need apply stating terms required to Box No. 2013, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle. C8921

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT for Solicitors' firm. Good prospects. Apply with qualifications and salary required to Box No. 2011, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2921

REQUIRED for works out of Bombay, experienced light railway LOCO DRIVERS holding 3rd Class Bombay Boiler Act Certificate. Please apply to Box No. 2010, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2919

BOMBAY AND OUTSIDER—Wanted at once men, wellknown Gujarati and somewhat English to work in spare hours, after their duty, very good salary, as per their work—K. JANANI & Co., B. M. Janani, Proprietors. C8920

WANTED—Competent WIREMEN capable of carrying out building Installation. Apply in person to THE ADVANCE ENGINEERING CO., Alexandra Road, New Gamdevi. R2888

WANTED—SOLICITORS as Assistants. Apply CAPTAIN & VAIDYA, 121, Esplanade Road. R2905

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A competent MOTOR CAR DRIVER. Apply to the GENERAL MANAGER, The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd., Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay. R2911

WANTED—An intelligent MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMAN used to making detail drawings from sketches. Apply stating qualifications, experience and salary at the previous place, to Box No. 2005, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C 8888

WANTED—Two LINO-TYPE OPERATORS for a Bombay daily, one to work on No. 14 Model and the other on No. 4 Model, the former must be a good job hand and quick in operation with a knowledge of machine parts. Decent salary to really good men. Apply to Box No. 500 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A GRADUATED HEADMASTER for Khoja Ismaili School, at Mombassa, B. E. Africa having Persian Second-language, well versed in school line also a Head Mistress, having complete English and Gujarati knowledge, competent in Sewing, Knitting and Cooking. Apply personally to Messrs. CASSAM KARMALLY & Co., No. 204, Khopa Moholla, Mandvi, Bombay. R2924

SITUATIONS WANTED.

VERY URGENTLY WANTED SITUATION by intelligent youth of good Mahomedan family. Good knowledge, Correspondence, Accounts (Guj.), Book-keeping, Typewriting. Of good address and education, not afraid hard work. Willing to go abroad. Please write Box No. 2004, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R 2904

WANTED

WANTED—Second-hand 8 to 10 WEFT RING FRAMES in good condition and working order to spin 16 to 26s counts, any make. Apply with full particulars to the MANAGER, The Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mill, Ltd., Indore. C8791

WANTED—A competent ASSISTANT STORE PURCHASER for a first class establishment in Bombay. Must be a thoroughly honest man, only those having previous experience of purchasing bazar articles should apply stating terms with copies of testimonials to Box No. 2014 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." C8922

WANTED.—AGENTS for selling our Hand Cotton Spinning Machine, price Rs. 15. Automatic Hand Loom, price Rs. 250. Sugar, Oil, Rice and other classes of machines, Engines, etc., B. D. BERY and Co., Manufacturing Engineers, 43, Ripon Street, Calcutta. R 2857

FOR SALE

NEW LATHE FOR SALE—Stanley Lathe, 8½ x 10 Gap bed solid spindle Lathe complete. For particulars apply to DR. KANADE, New Bazar Bijjapur. C8919

PORTLAND "HAND" Brand CEMENT. Johnson's white Glazed, Tiles, asbestos cement sheets, ready in stock. Apply KODAL AGENCY, 371, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. R2866

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY—Auction Sale of "CASH CHEMIST" on Hornby Road with lease, stock, Furniture, Goo will, etc., in one lot by BENNETT and Co., on MONDAY, the 11th April at 3 p.m. R2916

2,000 SPARKING PLUGS FOR SALE—in Lots of not less than One Hundred.—1,000 HINDVIEW AUTO MIRRORS FOR SALE. Excellent Line for Garage and Motor Dealers. Will sell on sight and give large profits. Write for details to Box No. 1994, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C8874

FOR SALE—Delivery in London immediately, subject to being unsold. One new 6 cylinder Armstrong SIDDELEY Car, Colonial Model. Complete fitted with all-weather body by Connaught Coach Works, London. Upholstered Leather. 2 spare Disc wheels. Six tyres all Goodyear cord specially fitted. Offers considered in Rupees or Sterling. Letters or telegrams address to:—A.S.L., c/o Rangoon Gazette, RANGOON. C 8881

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—OVERLAND, Model 83 in complete running order fitted with new rear wheels, hub bearing, etc., etc. Price Rs. 1,000 or near offer. Apply Box No. 2012, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2922

MRS. GIBBS valuable solid old blackwood open carved and other valuable furniture, etc., will be on view from 13th April, Sale on 17th SUNDAY, at Winter Road, Malabar Hill BENNETT & CO. R 2927

FOR SALE.—Five BOWL CALENDER, 60" wide Face of Bowls (unpacked) with Double Diagonal Engine. Apply Box No. 2015, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." C8925

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—OFFICE ROOM near the Old Share Market. Apply the ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., 16, Apollo Street, Fort. R2914

TO LET at Napean Sea Road, a newly-built three-storied BUNGALOW with motor garage, suitable for Europeans or Japanese. Available from May 1921. For plan and further particulars. Apply Box No. 1996, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". R2889

PUBLIC NOTICE.

MOTOR DRIVER'S UNION,

MOTOR DRIVERS' UNION, undertakes to provide expert and reliable Motor-drivers. Please write to the HON. SECRETARY of the Motor Drivers' Union, Netia Building, Chaupati, Bombay, for particulars. C8720

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'s JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing about	Remarks
Trevean	5275	In May	Montreal

Terms, Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1330.

FOR SALE

YELLOW and BLACK BUILDING STONES such as Copy, Khanki Header, etc. For samples and rates write to THE CHANDAULI STONES AND BRICKS SUPPLY Co., Abdulla Building, near Railway Station, Kurla, G. I. P. Railway. R2859

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copy Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Metal Header, etc.
Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agave Fibre." For samples and rates apply the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50, Meadows treet, Fort.

RACE HORSES FOR SALE.

THE following RACE HORSES FOR SALE as owner giving up Racing.

		Rs.
1.	GOOD HEALTH, ch w g, aged, by Acclaim—BON VIN	75,000
2.	SPLENDID SPUR, bk or br c h, 4 years, by Prince Palatine—LADY JESS	50,000
3.	LOVER TRUE, br c m, 5 years, by Ardoon—WILD VIXEN	35,000
4.	KILT, br c g, 5 years, by Lomond—KILLINCHY	24,000
5	MUCH MARRIED, b c g, 5 years, by Barcadaile—POLYGAMY	16,000
6.	BRICKEEN BRIDGE, b c m, 4 years, by Bridge of Earn—CZARITZA	15,000
7.	LEOFRIC, b c h, aged, by William Rufus—GODIVA II	7,000
8.	PRIME BOY, b c h, 4 years, height 14/1½, by Cyllene More—IMP. ORAGE	7,000
9.	FAIR FLOWER, br c m, 5 years, height 14-0, by Morena—YELLOW ROSE	4,000
10.	ROSEY TREAD, b c m, 4 years, by Tredennis—PINK CLOVER	35,000
11.	MAGICAL MIKE, br c g, 4 years, by Southannan—MAGICAL MAID.	24,00
12.	GALLANT SPEARMAN, b c c, 3 years, by Javelin—GAME CHICK.	15,000
13.	PILGRIMS PASS, ch c c, 3 years, by Chaucer—WOOD CUT	15,000
14.	CRIADILLO, b ch m, 3 years, by Bessemer—CREOLE	8,000
15.	BALGRAVEN, blk ch h, 4 years, by Black Douglas—DAM BY MUNDERAH	10,000
16.	AMIR ASWAD, blk a h, aged, 14-0.	7,000
17.	GLENCOE, ch rn a h, 5 years, 14-0.	8,000

Nos 1 to 9 landed early last year and ran in Calcutta and Bombay.
Nos. 10, 11, 12 and 13 landed January this year.
All horses carefully selected and bought in Ireland and have not been hurried in their preparation and will improve with another year in the country.
Horses can be seen on application to Dr. J. Crawford, Byculla, Bombay.
For further particulars apply to:—
M. A. BEG, Esqr.,
Private Secretary to
General Raja Sir Harisingh, K.C.I.E.,
JAMMU (Tawi), Kashmir State.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WANTED.

QUALIFIED LADY SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS. Pay Rs. 60 to 80 according to qualifications. Free moderately furnished quarters. No joining expenses allowed. Applications with copies of diploma and testimonials be forwarded to the
CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER,
& SANITARY COMMISSIONER
C8876 Gwalior State.

WANTED

QUALIFIED SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for service in the Civil Medical Department. Starting salary Rs. 50 per month with famine allowance. No joining expenses will be paid. Applications with copies of diploma and testimonials be forwarded to the
CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER,
& SANITARY COMMISSIONER
C8875 Gwalior State.

NOTICE.

SIVAKARAN LADURAM of Guntur has filed a suit for the recovery of Rs. 416 against Rampratap Binnechand of Kolahpur in the first additional Munsif's Court at Guntur and the same numbered as O.S. 41 of 1921 is posted to 25-4-21 for appearance of the defendant.
NARASINGA RAM,
Vakil for Plaintiff.
Guntur, April 5, 1921.

NOTICE.

THE STATUTORY MEETING OF THE NEW ERA INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to Section 77 of the India Companies' Act, 1913, the Statutory Meeting of the New Era Insurance Co., Ltd. will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 10, Homji Street, Fort Bombay on MONDAY, the 11th. April, 1921 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—
"To receive and adopt the Statutory Report and Audited Statement of Capital Account as at 31st. March, 1921."
Dated this 1st. day of April, 1921.
By order of the Board,
D. G. VIN & CO.,
Managing Agents.
C 8883

STEAMER FOR SALE.

UNDER insturctions received from the MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, LONDON, Offers are invited for the purchase of the following Ex-Enemy Steamer:—

Name of Steamer	Gross Tonnage	Nett Toonage	Built
Ranee	790	317	1906

Terms of sale and full particulars may be ascertained on application to, and permits for inspections will be issued by Messrs. Boustead and Co., Singapore; Messrs. Bulloch Brothers and Co., Ltd., Rangoon; Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Bombay; and the undersigned.
Sealed tenders should be lodged with Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Calcutta. The tenders, which must be in sterling, will be opened on Friday 17th June, 1921, and must be valid for fourteen days after that date.
A deposit of five per cent. of he sterling amount tendered will be required to be made to the B. I. S. N. Coy's Agents at the port of offer when the Tender is lodged.
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
C 8889

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT SURCHARGE TAX.

WITH effect from th e1st April 1921, a revised Government Surcharge of two and a half annas (2½ annas) per rupee of freight payable will be levied on—
(a) Coaching traffic (other than passengers) and
(b) Goods traffic including Coal.
Surcharge, however, will not be leviable on consignments of Grain, Pulses, Firewood, Fodder, Live-stock, Water, Road Materials (actually the property of Local Boards, Municipal Councils, the Calcutta Port Trust and City Corporation at the time of despatch), and on goods booked between any two stations in a Native State or Foreign Territory.
By order
P. C. SHERIDAN,
General Traffic Manager
No. 35,
Calcutta,
29th March 1921.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

THE DIRECTOR of Development is prepared to receive tenders for the construction of 8 sets of cooly huts on the Kennedy Sea Face.
Plans and bills of quantities can be obtained at the office of the Chief Engineer, Reclamation, Old Customs House Yard, Fort, on payment of Re. 1 per set.
Tenders should reach the office of the Director of Development by 12 noon (S. T.) on the 14th April, 1921, at which time they will be opened.
Tenders must be accompanied by Rs. 500 in cash or Government securities endorsed to the Director of Development as earnest money. This will be refunded to unsuccessful tenderers, and in the case of the successful tenderer, will be credited to him as part of his security deposit.
The successful tenderer will be required to deposit in cash or Government Securities endorsed to the Director of Development. Rs. 3,500 as security for the due fulfilment of his contract.
The Director of Development does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, nor to give reasons for the non-acceptance of tenders. He reserves the right to accept any ender in part only, against the total requirements stated.
Old Customs House Yard, Fort,
Bombay, the 5th April, 1921. C8916

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE WADIA WOOLLEN MILLS LIMITED

TENDERS ARE INVITED for clearence and carriage forward of Machinery, Machinary spare parts, accessories, etc., etc., from the Docks to the Hongkong Mills of the Company situate at Cross Lane Chinchpokli, Bombay and also from the Docks to the Woollen Mills, situat at Panchpakhdi Thana. Tenders will be received upto 4 p.m. of 30th April, 1921 at the Registered office of the Company Canada Building Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
HUSSEINBHOY PILANI WADIA & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th April, 1921. C8913

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that Mr. J. V. VARDE is no longer in our Services from this 1st April and the General Power of Attorney which he held from us has been revoked as from that day. If any member of the public deals in our name with the said Mr. J. V. Varde, he will do so at his own risk, and we shall not be responsible in any way whatsoever.
M. M. SHIRAZEE & SONS,
Secretaries.
All India United Insurance Co. Ltd.
C8926

NOTICE.

WANTED for the Zanzibar Protectorate Government, an INDIAN STEREOTYPE OPERATOR with practical knowledge of lithograph. Commencing salary Rs. 100 per month plus house allowance Rs. 15 p.m. if married or Rs. 10 p.m. if unmarried. Period of engagement is three years under an agreement with free second class passage to and from Zanzibar. For further particulars apply in writing only with copies of certificate to:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents in India,
East African Protectorates,
Nicol Road, BOMBAY.
C8927

NOTICE.

ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR TO FILL UP A CASUAL VACANCY.
JUSTICES' ELECTION.

IN consequence of the resignation of Lt.-Col. R. M. Carter, C.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., a member of the Municipal Corporation elected by His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, there is a casual vacancy in the office under Section 9 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888. I therefore pursuant to the provision of sections 22 (3) and 2 of the said Act hereby fix TUESDAY, the 26th April, 1921, for a Justices' election to fill up the aforesaid casual vacancy.
H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner,
For the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 6th April, 1921.

ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LIMITED.

OF 105, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, LONDON.
(Incorporated in England.)

MEMBERS ARE REQUESTED to kindly note that the Society's Business Hours on SATURDAYS until further notice will be 9.30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m.
L. B. MASON,
Manager, Bombay Branch.
March, 31st 1921. C8898

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

WANTED.—A HEALTH OFFICER of the second class possessing the degree of M.B.B.S., (Bom.) on Rs. 150-10-300 per mensem, subject to the conditions laid down in Government Resolution No. 3435 of 13-5-1916. The candidate must state his age and credentials.
Applications must reach the undersigned before the 15th April, 1921, with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned. Preference will be given to candidates who have already taken the Bombay Sanitary Course in Hygiene and Epidemiology.
(Sd.) P. A. DIAS, L. M. & S.,
President,
Bandra Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Bandra, 31st March, 1921. S850

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEERS.

S. S. "SIAM MARU" having arrived from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition, unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged, Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims for short delivery and damage etc are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.
The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Bombay.
K. SHIMA.
Manager.

SALES BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
2 Sloane
Telephone No. 351.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO RICH PEOPLE AND HOTELS TO FURNISH THEIR BUNGALOWS.

AUCTION SALE of Electric Fixtures, complete with Shades, Bulbs, as well as Looking Glass in Gold and Blackwood Carved Frames.
By the order of the party concerned and on account and at risk of consignees Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 9th April, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Marina Mansion, next to Venetia Restaurant, situated at Chowpatti.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO THE LINSEED MERCHANTS.

Auction Sale of 181 Bags of Linseed.
By the order of Messrs. Ralli Bros. and on account and risk of Seth Beharilal Koonjlal Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on Tuesday the 12th April, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Ralli Bros, Lana Bunder.
Godown L lane the following:—
181 Bags of Linseed.
A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURES.
Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 11th April, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—
Household and office furnitures, such as drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, armed and armless chairs, mirror door cupboards, writing and dressing tables, fancy teapoys, cupboards, bookstands, Insolvents Godrej's safes, hose pipes rubber sheets, motor car, etc., etc.
By the order of the Solicitors concerned. The property of late J. J. W. Daniel's wearing apparatus, such as tweed, cashmere flannel, Holland and cotton suits coats, jackets, gurnseys, drawers, sherts, etc., trouser, press, razor set, boot, shoes and other sunderies and jewellery such as buttons, tie pins, etc.
By order of the office concerned.
20 tins black Jeysube.
13 tins cough lozenges.
50 cases each containing 20 tins of assorted drops, each tin of 14lbs. nett.
1 case ladies shoes containing 306 pairs.
1 case aniline dye.
10 cases sulpher blue and Dirrect Blue Dye.
By the order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the official assignee of Bombay and assignee of the estate and effects of the following insolvents.
The insolvent Kantilal Lalbhai property:—chairs, cupboards Mehta Boxes, writing table, copying press, clock, electric fans.
The insolvent Kedarnath Kishanchand and other property:—One safe one Mehta box electric table fans, etc.
The insolvent Ishwardas Kalidas' Property: One safe, writing table, Mehta box, chairs, picture frames, Remington Typewriter clock, screen, etc. etc.
The insolvent T. D. W. Gillespie's property: one motor car No. 1096 stelite makes.
The insolvent Haridas Karmkadas Babu's property. Cupboards, chairs, safe, trunks, table, clock, picture frames, mirror, copper coins, metal pins, rings, lockets tools, switches, and light holders, etc. The insolvent Norbert Charles Dutt alias Charles Dutt traded as alias Morgan & Co.'s property
Rubber bundles sheets.
Rubber Hose pipes.
Rubber sheets of making stamps.
Rubber Asbestos sheets.
Rubber washers.
Roll top office table, chairs, sup-boards standard scale with weighs, Voucher cabinets, screen, safe with stand and key, etc., etc.
By order of the parties concerned:
1 bale white embroidered agelin.
1 bale black embroidered magelin.
3 bales Grey shirting.
10 pieces chocklet and black chintz
By order of Ralli Bros. lot of malmul, dhoti, etc.
By the order of Insurance Co.
2 bales of Japan sheeting No. 31 36" by 36 by 30 30 pieces in a bale.
Carriages, horses, etc.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th April, 1921.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3402.

Outright Auction Sale of Silver and Plated ware, fancy colored glass sprays, gold watches and chains, cutlery, stationery, smoking requisites, sports and game goods, perfumery, silver presentation articles, travelling fibre trunks, suit cases, hosiery brand new cottage piano, etc., etc. in convenient lots at Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co.'s Auction Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort.
On SATURDAY, the 9th, SUNDAY, the 10th and MONDAY, the 11th day of April at 2-30 p.m.
Goods now on view.
J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.

MESSRS. RICHARD AND READYMONEY.

Government Auctioneers,
41, Esplanade Road, Fort,

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR PARTS.
Messrs. RICHARD & READYMONEY will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 8th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at 41, Esplanade Road, at their Auction Room on account and risk of the Karachiwalla, Messrs. Mahomedally S. Allibhoy & Co.
Lucas, Silvaring, Divur, Lamps, Mascut Horn, etc.
RICHARD & READYMONEY.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th April, 1921.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 8, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF A DODGE MOTOR CAR.
Under instructions from G. S. Hardy, Esq., I.C.S., Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by public Auction on FRIDAY, the 15th April, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the new Custom House, Bellard Road.
1 Dodge Motor Car (4 seater).
MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneer.
Bombay, 8th March, 1921.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF LARGE LOT OF CORKS, GLASS BOTTLES, ETC AT GOWN MOHOLLA CHUCHLA.
Under instructions from N. H. Moss, Esq., the Receiver appointed in suit No. 3801 of 1919 (Bai Zoolikabai v/s Hawabai and others) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 8th April, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Gowli Moholla, Chuchla in the Improvement Trust Chawl in Messrs. Ebrahim Razal's Godown consisting of a large lot of corks, glass bottles, etc., etc.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of very artistic teakwood partitions.
TO-MORROW Saturday, the 9th inst. at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Home Street, Fort on the 2nd floor of the Telephone Building.
Very Artistic teakwood partitions with glass and wooden pannels and cupboard shaved thereto, suitable for Banks and big and small offices.
The above is now on view.
To-morrow, Saturday, the 9th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).
1 English built rubber tyred landau in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis, in good order.
1 grey Arab horse, quiet in saddle.
6 bicycles, in perfect order.
14 wheeled van by Stephens Bombay with a Brown Waler horse and harness complete lately the property of Mongini Bros.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PAREL ROAD, TO-ROW, SATURDAY, THE 9TH INSTANT AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.).
Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mr. Manockjee Nanoor, and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Nowroji Rustomji Wadia the following property:
All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at the junction of Parel Road and Cross Road No. 4 on the Boards First Nagpada Estate in the City and Island and Sub-registration district of Bombay which piece of land has been computed to contain a total area of one thousand two hundred and fifteen decimal thirty-two square yards or thereabouts (and which shall for the purposes of these presents be deemed to contain that area be the same more or less) and which is bounded on the North East by the said Cross Road No. 4, on the East by the said Parel Road on the South and South West by Plot No. 19 of the said Estate and a service passage and on the North-West by plot No. 33 of the said Estate which said piece of land is known as Plot No. 20 of the said Estate and is delineated on the Plan drawn hereon being thereon surrounded by a red boundary line and which said piece of land forms a portion of the lands belonging to the Board and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3698 and are assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 3467.72 Street Nos 804-822 and 1-3.
For further particulars andcond tions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co. Solicitors or to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
On SUNDAY, the 10th April, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Bandora Hill, opposite English Church, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, plain and carved household furniture, rich glass, best crockery and best plated and silverware, dining table, 6 chairs, sideboards and dumbwaiters, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, electric lamps, drawing room suite, rich Dresden figures, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, one pianola, one solid mahogany piano by Rom Hill, rare old coloured prints, oil paintings and water colours, large drawing room carpet 46 by 29, rich old blue China fancy cabinets, writing tables, office chairs, glass door book cases, revolving book stands, by Brestauer, cameras, single and double bedsteads, Singer sewing machine, mirror door almyrahs, cloth and gown press, dressing and wash-hand tables, one large Jost fan, teapoys, easy chairs, etc., etc.
The property of John T. Fry, Esq., proceeding home.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
A Splendid Opportunity for Merchants desirous of securing New Business or for Banks or those requiring a large Shop on the corner two roads at Hornby Road, Fort.
AUCTION SALE of a large "Cash Chemists Shop" with all its stock-in-trade and goodwill and lease of the shop situate on corner of two roads at Hornby Road, under instructions from Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the Vendor, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 11th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises all the stock-in-trade, goodwill and lease of the shop in one lot. The goods consists of medicines, drugs, furniture, show-cases, perfumery, toilet goods, multigraph, cash register, dispensary stock, tables, chairs, clocks, safes, collapsible gates of show windows, etc., etc.
As the Vendor going to England.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.
Under instructions from the Trustees of the late Mr. N. M. Wadia's Charities, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 11th instan tat 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, at Messrs. Ralli Brothers Office Fort.
A large lot of building materials such as doors, windows, planks, rafters, pillars beams, etc.
The above is now on view.
On SUNDAY, the 17th April 1921 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Ridge" Winter Road Malabar Hill very valuable and handsome made to order house hold furniture very old solid blackwood open carved furniture rich glass crockery and platedware, English mahogani dining table, arm chairs, by Roberts, sideboard and dumbwaiters, rich carpets table, E. fans, and lamps, rich artistic made cabinets, fancy vases and ornaments, old China ware one handsome brass clock under glass case rich pictures, single and double bedsteads, mirror and panel door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, single and double meatsafes, hat stands, English ice box, English Stove Aluminium utensils, valuable garden pots, etc. etc.
The property of Mrs. S. B. Gibbs.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay 8th April 1921.

SALES BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.
AUCTIONEER.

AUCTION SALE OF 149 BALES SHIRTING, DHOTIES AND ETC. AND 218 BALES YARN.

Under instructions from Mukundlal Bansilal, Esq., Proprietor Raja Bahadur Motilal Poona Mills, Poona, Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the said Mill Premises on SUNDAY, the 17th April 1921 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned goods on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchases Messrs. Kesheomal Mamial Cloth and yarn merchants of Poona.

PARTICULARS.

218 Bales yarn including:—
73 Bales count No. 10½.
66 Bales count No. 20
79 Bales count No. 20½.
149 Bales Shirtings, Dhoties and etc., including:
3 Bales Uncalendered Shirting No. 1500.
3 Bales Calendered Shirting No. 131.
4 Bales Calendered Shirting No. 91½.
2 Bales Calendered Shirting No. 92½.
9 Bales Calendered Shirting No. 136½.
9 Bales Calendered Shirting No. 138½
7 Bales Calendered Shirting No. 140½.
7 Bales Calendered Shirting No. 142½.
10 Bales Calendered Shirting No. 144½.
10 Bales Calendered Shirting No. 145½.
5 Bales Heavy Shirting No. 13100.
4 Bales Heavy Shirting No. 13200.
1 Bale Heavy Shirting No. 15000.
6 Bales Heavy Shirting No. 15100.
3 Bales Heavy Shirting No. 16100.
8 Bales Cholas No. 11/2.
4 Bales Cholas No. 11/3.
29 Bales Cholas No. 51.
9 Bales Cholas No. 2807.
10 Bales Cholas No. 3203.
2 Bales 2nd quality Grey..
1 Bale mixed Grey.
1 Bale Fancy Grey.

Conditions of sale will be read at the time of sale, and the same may be inspected at the office of the Proprietor at 26 Apollo St. Fort Bombay or at the office the undersigned

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CHEMISTS DRUGGISTS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS.

Auction Sale of English Patent Medicines Syrup, Tooth Powders, Pears and Cuticura Soaps, Quaker Oats, Cologne Water, Ointments, Cod Liver Oil, Sensen, and Etc.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th April 1921 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52 Medows Street by order of the office concerned a fresh new consignments of Patent Medicines and etc., including.

2 Cases Allenbury's Food No. 2
4 doz. Fellow's Syrup large
2 Cases Bynol.
1 case Benbows' Dog Mixture.
1 Case Biturated Magnesia Small.
2 Cases Bishop's Cet of Magnesia Small.
1 case Bishop's Citeate of Lithea
12 Doz. Bynogen.
24 Doz. Bishop, Gout Varelets.
2 Cases Amnon Wine.
1 Case Ethymol Tooth paste.
1 case Elliman's Royal Embrocation.
5 Cases Elliman's Universal Embrocation.
1 Case Clark's Blood Mixture.
2 Cases Ess. of Peperment Franch.
50 Doz. Formamint Tablets English.
2 Cases Vitchy Water.
48 Doz. Morton's Siedliez Powder.
2 Cases Listerine Small.
6 Doz. Listerine Large.
2 Cases Gripe Water.
108 Doz. Colgates Tooth Powder small.
1 Case Pearse Soap.
1 Case Cuticura Soap
25 Cases Quarker Ooats.
1 Case Denjongh's Codliver Oil.
5 Cases Brown Polson Cornflower.
1 Case Briston's Eau-de-Cologne.
3 Cases Morton's Epsom Salt.
50 Doz. Holloway's Pills.
50 Doz. Holloway Ointment.
20 Doz. Colgate Tooth Powder Large.
36 Lbs Potass Bromide Japan
2 cases Menen's Talcum Powder.
3 Cases Bromo Paper.
1 Case Benger's Food.
2 Cases Morton's Barley.
5 Cases Eno's Fruit Salt.
56 Lbs. Balsam Capaiba.
1 Case Philip's Milk of Magnesia.
1 Cwt. Magnes Cark Lewis.
2 Cases Carbolic Soap 36 P. C.
1 Case Iyar's Sarsaparilla.
1 Case Hair Asthma Cure.
5 Cases Antiphlogistine Small.
25 Doz. Brand's Chicken.
1 Case San-Metto.
2 Cases Venos Cough Cure small.
5 Cases Huxley's Syrup.
12 Doz. Stern's Cod Liver Oil
12 Doz. Ster Cod Liver Oil large
1 Case Sen Sen.
2 Cases Sen Sen Gum.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th April 1921.

OLD SAFETY RAZOR BLADES

We resharpen Gillette Clemak, Auto Strop, etc., Blades, Keen as new at Re. 1-2 doz. Under six, As. 2 each. For 100 shaves from 1 Gillette Bladeuse "Twinplex" Stroper, Re. 11 each. All Post free. MATHEWS Co., 28, Medows St., (Opp. Cornaglia), Bombay.

Income Tax.

& Super Tax

Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
BOMBAY

MIRACLE!
DR. W. C. ROY'S
Specific for Insanity
Established over 50 Years.

Cures all forms of Insanity, Hysteria, Fits, Epilepsy, Insomnia, Neurasthenia, produces sleep, improves digestion. Price Rs. 5 per phial. Descriptive booklets free on request to:

S. C. ROY, M.A., Mfg. Chemist,
167-3, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON

Liverpool, 5th April, 1921

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Do. Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
Do. Sales of East Indian	250
Do. Imports	—

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

Egyptian F G F Spot—Limited Demand	7 59
Sakels	12 00
New York, 11 a. m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) May	11 80
July	12 32
Oct.	12 85
New York 10 a. m. May	11 39
July	11 85

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, 5th April, 1921

M G Bengal Good	4 19
Do. Fully Good	4.80
Do. Fine	4 85
Shivrajpur, Good	—
Do. Fully Good Fine	—
No. 1 Comra Good	5.19
Do. Fully Good	5.80
Do. Fine	6.85
A.G. No. 1 Comra, Good	—
Do. Fine	—
Broach Good	3.40
Do. Fully Good	5 7
Do. Fine	5 90
Scinde, Good	3 95
Do. Fully Good	4 45
Do. Fine	4 75

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, 5th April, 1921

Months	To-day's Prices
April	7 62
May	7 78
June	7 80
July	7 95
Aug	8 04
Sep	8 11
Oct	8 15
Nov	8 20
Dec	8 24
Jan	8 27
Feb	8 30
Mar	8 33

Tone:—Firm.
Manchester Market:—Inactive.
Chief Activity from Calcutta.
Yarns:—Firm.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, 5th April, 1921.

Months	To-day's prices
April	14/60
May	14/50
June	14/50
July	14/50
Aug.	14/55
Sep.	14/50
Oct.	14/60
Nov	14/55

Liverpool, 5th April 1921

May	7 38
July	7 56
Oct.	7 77
Jan.	7 85

Liverpool, 5th April 1921

Mid American	£ 8/05

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Liverpool, 5th April, 1921

Months	
Apl.	—
May	7.43—6
June	—
July	7.63—7
Aug.	—
Sep.	—
Oct.	7.83—4
Nov.	—
Dec.	—
Jan.	—
Feb.	—
Mar.	—

CLOSING PRICES.

New York, 6th April 1921

May	11 84
July	12 37
October	12 94

AMERICAN MARKET

New York, 4th April, 1921

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	16,000
Exports to Great Britain	—
Do. to Continent	4,000
Futures at New York May	11.45
Futures at New York July	11 9.
Do. Oct.	12.05
Spot Cotton at New York	11 60
Do. Orleans	11.05
Future at New Orleans May.	11.10
Do. July	11.57
Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality)	63 8
Demand Bills	390.25
Silver Unsanctioned Bars U. S. Mint	99.1/2
Do. Foreign	37

New York, 5th April, 1921.

Demand Bills	391 00

METALS.

London, 5th April 1921

English best Selected Copper	£70
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£68 3/6
Copper Beehive	£116
Yellow Metal	£10
Hard Spelter	£20
Corrugated Sheets	£27
Tin Block	£149

London, 5th April, 1921.

English Best Selected Copper	£70
Standard Copper G M B	£68 3/6
Tin Block	£149

Linseed Calcutta April-May-June done—
Neglected £14 3/4

MONEY MARKET.

London, 5th April, 1921.

Rentes 3%	57 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	33 1/2
2 months hence	—
Closing Tone of Silver:—Continental selling and little doing.	Quiet
Discount Bank of England Rate 7o.o	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m st	—
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	6 1/4
Fine Trade bills 3 months	—
Do. 4 6	7 1/8
Bar Gold (per oz)	7 1/2
since 15th April 1920	
Interest day to day loans	5 1/4
7 day Market loans	5 1/2
Amount paid into the Bank of England 15th April to 20	—

London, 2nd April, 1921.

Linseed afloat to U K	261000 Tons

London, 5th April 1921

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 3/4	Quiet.
Bar Silver Spot	33 1/4	Quiet.
Bar Gold	94/11	Quiet.

JAVA SUGAR

London, 5th April, 1921

Fine White Java C & F Calcutta April, Sellers	37/6
New Crop June-July, Sellers	31/3
Fine White Java C & F Bombay April, Sellers	38/6
Fine White Java C & F Karachi April, Sellers	38/0

WHEAT.

London, 30th Mar. 1921

AUSTRALIAN—F. A. Q.	78/6 Sellers
Do. Grades A.	73/6 Sellers
Do. „ B.	68/6 Sellers
WHEAT Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs C. I. F. Argentine Plate	78 Sellers
Red Karachi Afloat	77/6 Sellers

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£14
Hongkong Bank	£95
National Bank	£37

SEEDS.

London, 5th April, 19 1.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold April-May Sellers	£16 1/4
RAPESEED, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship	—
RAPESEED, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship April-May Sellers	£14 1/4
TONE OF RAPESEED:—Neglected	
LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship	
TONE OF LINSEED:—	
LINSEED, Argentine (La Plata) April-May Quoted-Neglected.	£13 1/2
COTTONSEED. Bombay (sound delivered per tone. April-May.	£9 1/2
TORIA RAPESEED:— April-May Sellers	£17 1/4

EXCHANGE.

London, 5th April, 1921

On London at Paris	25 84
„ Italy	29i 37
„ Germany	240 70

EXCHANGE.

On London at Paris—France	55 84

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATION

Stockholm	16 68
Christiania	24 61
Amsterdam	11 34
Switzerland	22 68
Belgium	53 55
Athens	53 50

WAR LOANS.

Funding Loans5% 1960/90 Ex Dind	69 3/4
Victory Bonds 4%	76 3/4
War Loan 5% 1920,47	87 —
Consols 2 1/2%	48 1/2
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	35 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Ster in Loan)	56 1/4
Govt. Securities 3%	48 1/4

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, May-June	11 1/4

Tone:—
Plantation First Latex Crepe Mar. 10 1/2
Tone:—Quiet after Firmer.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

April, 7.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M.G. Broach July/August at Rs. 268 and advanced till Rs. 269½ remaining steady at this price till 3 p.m. The rate for April/May remained Rs. 255. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 269 for July/August. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 267 for July/August and closed at Rs. 261½.

Our market for ready cotton was closed yesterday. It has a little quiet feeling today in sympathy with lower advices received from Liverpool to-day.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, 7th April, 1921.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1/3 1/2
Bank Demand	1/3 7 16
Doc Acceptance 3m/s	14 1/8
Fcs. Demand	342 1/2
American Dollars	401
Hongkong Dollars	158
Shanghai	252 1/2
Japan	189 1/2
Singapore	180 1/2

Market:—Steady

THE METAL MERCHANTS COMPANY.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

7th Apprl 1921

	Per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass	3/4	54	0	0
Do.	1	80	0	0
Do.	1¼	86	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	86	0	0
Do.	¾	87	0	0
Do.	2	87	0	0

COPPER RATES

7th April 1921

Copper	3/4	85	0	0
Do.	1/	92	0	0
Do.	1¼	100	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	100	0	0
Do.	1¾	100	0	0
Do.	2/	95	"	"
Japanese Copper Bars	—	—		
Panch taka Japanese	—	25	0	0
Copper English Bars	—	55	0	0
Brass-Bars	—	35	8	0
Lead	—	65	0	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations Bazaar Rates.

7th April, 1921.

Ready	Bazaar Terms 6 p. m. Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	62	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	61	0	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	63	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	8	0	0
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore	8	0	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	9	0	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12	4	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	10	8	0
Teaseed, White 85-15	70	0	0
Teaseed, Gujar 75-25	68	0	0
Teaseed, Gujar 50-50	62	0	0
Teaseed, Black	99	0	0
Poppyseed White	12	0	0
Groundnuts	55	0	0
Mowraseed	7	4	0
Barley	47	0	0
Castorseed	44	0	0
Vrar Cotton Seeds Ready	58	0	0

Forward	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat May	9	4	0
Wheat June-July	—		
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	—		
Wheat Oct.-Nov.	—		
Linseed May	13	9	9
Linseed, Sept.	—		
Linseed Dec.	—		
Rapeseed April-May	—		
Rapeseed June-July	—		
Teaseed Gujar 85-15 Dec. Jan.	—		
Teaseed Gujar 75-25 Dec. Jan.	—		
Teaseed Gujar 50-50 Dec. Jan.	—		
Wheat June-July	—		
Wheat Aug.-Sep.	—		
Wheat Oct. Nov.	—		
Linseed Sept.	—		
Linseed Dec	—		

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

Bombay, 7th April, 1921.

	Rs.
Fully Good Broach April/May	261 1/2
„ „ July/August.	261 1/2
Fully Good Bengal May	193
„ „ July.	203
Fine Oomra May	218 1/2
„ „ July.	231

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 7th April, 1921

Fully Good M G Bengal	May	255
„ „ „	July	268
Fully Good M G Broach	April-May	196
Fine M. G. Oomras	May	205
„ „	July	213
F G. Broach	July Agust	237

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, 7th April, 1921

Description, Super-Fine F G Good Delivery. fine

M.G. Bengal	210	195	180	—
M.G. Sind Punjab	232	222	207	—
M.G. Oomra No. 4	272	263	247	—
M.G. Central P No. 1	254	244	229	—
M.G. Central P No. 2	—	—	—	—
M.G. Khandeish No. 5	—	—	—	—

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 6th April 1921.

Cotton	8919 Bales
Wheat	12001 Owts.
Linseed	603 „
Rape, etc.	51 „
Gingellyseed	45 „
Poppyseed	Nil „
Groundnuts	177 „
Castorseed	2503 „
Rice	137032 „
Myrabollams	4146 „
Cottonseed	15326 „
Mowraseed	59 „
Grain	204 „
Juwar	367 „
Masur	Nil „
Barley	203 „
Bajra	2267 „
Coal	14561 Tons

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, April 7.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 29-10-6.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 88-6-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/3-9/16.
D. D. on London 1/3-5/8.
3 M/st. D. A. 1/4.
D. D. on Paris Frc. 350.
3 M/st. D. A. Frc. 385.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 190.
60 D/st. D. P. Rs. 182.
America Cross rate 3.90.
Paris Cross rate Frc. 56.25.
German Cross rate 240.
London Silver spot D. 33-1/4.
London Silver forward D. 32-3/8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3 per cent War Loan 76/8.
3½ per cent War Bonds due 1920-22 99/8.
5 per cent Conversion Loan 105.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 90.
3½ per cent Paper 80.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 62.
5 per cent Port Trust due 1905 95.
4 per cent Municipal due 1/74 62.
5 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 62.
5 per cent Municipal Tansa 90.
3 per cent Municipal Sanitary 81½ to 92½.

SHARES.

Market closed quiet owing to speculators selling.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahm. Advance 2100, By Cotton 330, By Spng 800, Century 950 xd. Cent. India 600, Comm Land 250, Crescent 920, Currimboy 1200 David 1010, Mazagaon 1400 Finlay 600, Ind. Bleaching 170, Ind. Manufg 560, Mastersland 1470, Kohinoor 2770, New Great 660, Pearls 910, Phoenix 705, xd. Swadeshi 3640, Tata Mill 1450.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 680, By. Burma 565, By. Burma N. L. 160 pr., Bt. Burma Petrol 15/12, By. Tramway 112/8, By Steam 307/8, Bandi Cement 41, Ind. Cement 540, Natni Ord. 255, Natni Defd. 1300, New India Insurance dis. Shivrajpur 33, Tata Ord 112/8, Tata Defd. 530, Tata New Ord 90, Tata New Defd. 530 Tata Hydro 800, Tata Oil 105, Tata Bank 22, Scindia Steam 22 dis.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 5th March, 1921.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	inches	29,773
Temperature of Air	degrees	84 1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	„	71 6
Dew Point	„	75 7
Relative humidity of Air		0 756
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky—cloudy—10)		0-8
Maximum temperature of air	degrees	86 3
Minimum do do	„	78 5
General direction of Wind	From midnight	SSE, SW, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	to midnight	141 miles

A CASE OF THEFT.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. B. N. Athavle, the acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Stokes charged Hoosain Ali, a Mahomedan, with the theft of Rs. 2,320, belonging to one Merwan Rustomji Irani.

The facts of the case briefly stated, are that on the 3rd instant at about 11 a.m. the complainant kept his coat in his shop at Kalbadevi in a glass-case in which there was the money. When he went to bed at midnight he saw the accused, who was formerly his servant, sleeping in the shop, that night. At 4 a.m., when he got up, he found the accused still in the shop. He at once turned him out. When he opened the case at 10-30 a.m., he found the above amount missing and he at once suspected the accused and went in search of him at his relative's house. When questioned whether he actually committed the theft, he flatly denied it. He handed him over to the police, who recovered the money from him (the accused). Some Government Currency Notes were concealed in the boots which the accused had on.

The accused pleaded guilty The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment in the Dharwar gaol for juveniles, as he was a minor. The complainant, of his own accord, offered Rs. 100 as a reward to the policeman.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

A LAD GETS 10 STRIPES.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Inspector Klien charged Jerumshaiton, aged 15, with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of articles of clothing, valued at Rs. 47 8 as belonging to Messrs. Evans Fraser & Co.

Mr. Kotwal defended the accused.

Mr. Gunthorpe, the Manager of the firm, stated that at 5-30 p.m. on the 31st of March, he found three pairs of stockings lying on the floor of the shop. He went to the lady in charge of the department and enquired whether she had received any chit for the stockings. The lady replied in the affirmative. It appears that it was shown to her by the accused to whom she handed over the stockings. He at once went to the order clerk (the accused) and asked him to show the order relating to the stockings. He then produced two chits which he had in a bag in which were found two pairs of socks, a silk handkerchief, a tube of tooth-paste, etc. In his hand were found three pairs of stockings valued at Rs. 27. As the chits had neither the stamp nor the signature of any person in charge, he (Manager) therefore, brought that matter to the notice of the police. The police arrested the accused and when he was searched, a letter initialed by one D.M., asking him to bring the articles mentioned in it was found. When the house of the accused was searched, articles belonging to the above Company, worth Rs. 200 or thereabout, were found.

The accused pleaded guilty. The Magistrate entenced him to receive ten stripes.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMABY.

HIGH WATER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
Tuesday	12th	h. m. ft. in. m1 2 27 0 2 10s 28	

LOW WATER

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
Tuesday	12th	h m ft in m7 3n 15 0 8 8s 8 7	

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

April 7.

S S Ranee, Pinson, Cochin.
S S Bamora, Leech, Busreh.
S S Eastern Merchant, Hollar San Francisco.
S S Hwah Sing, Olson, Hongkong.
S S Utopia, arcon, Seychelles.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday.:—

S S Delagoa Maru, Kimura Kobe, etc.
S S Varela Cammack, Busreh.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Bamora for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Lightning for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Caledonia for Marseilles.
Steamer Hezaz for Mauritius.
Steamer Maroco for Hull.
Steamer Ozarda for Calcutta.

S S Ranee:—The T M Company's steamer Ranee, 3694 tons, Captain C H Penson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cochin with ballast.

S S Bamora: The B I S N Company's steamer Bamora, 1877 tons, Captain G A. Leech, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with cargo and troops.

S S Eastern Merchant:—The Shaw Wallace Company's steamer Eastern Merchant, 5488 tons, Captain C J Hallan, arrived in harbour yesterday from San Francisco with a general cargo.

S S Hwah Sing:—The steamer Hwah Sing, 4179 tons, Captain A Alson arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong with a general cargo.

S S Utopia:—The steamer Utopia, 232 tons Captain R Arcon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Seychelles with a general cargo.

S S Delagoa Maru:—The steamer Delagoa Maru, 4373 tons, Captain J. Kimuro, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for China and Japan Ports, with a general cargo and 6 passengers.

S S Varela: The B I S N Company's steamer Varela, 1431 tons, Captain J R. Cammack, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORT

April 7.

Kaisar-I-Hind for London:—70 cwt. chutney Gopaldas and Co.; 100 bales cotton and woollen cloth, 21 bonjee, 42 bales woollen carpet, Bonton and Co.

S S Caledonia for Marseilles:—2100 cwt. groundnut, Louis Dreyfus.

S S Tais City for New York:—2000 cwt castorseed, Bombay Co.; 140 cwt dry chillies, M Jafferbhoy and Co. 300 cwt. dry chillies, C Jivandas and Co.

S S Eastern Merchant for New York:—501 cwt. gunnikadaya, Samji Chapsee and Co.; 2 bales woollen carpet, Thos Cook and Sons, 6 cwt. haberdashery, Thos Cook and Sons; 11 bales woollen carpet, King King and Co.

S S Dilawara for Shanghai:—1 bales cotton, R D Tata and Co.

S S Dilwara for Hongkong:—57 cwt. sharfins, H B Ramji and Co. 142 cwt sharfins, A Chaglasa and Co.; 8 cases saffron, N C Bherania and Co.; 10 cwt. angoor N C Besania and Co.; 68 cwt. pickers, N C Bherania; 16 cwt mati N C Bherania.

S S Kidderpore for Kobe:—759 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Kidderpore for Haiphong:—1500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Yashoda Maru for Kobe:—1 bale cotton R D Tata and Co. 300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Yashoda Maru for Yokoachi:—600 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha.

IMPORT

April 7.

S S Dilwara from Singapore. Agents: Mackinon Mackenzie and Co.:—456 cases silk goods, 119 bales raw silk; 115 cases pongee; 160 case sugar, 2095 bags sugar; 1937 bars silver; 2400 cases cassia; 20 pkgs sea glass; 250 bales sandalwood, 195 bags betelnut, 250 bags sago, 30 cases broken glass, 856 cases glass antigues, 218 cases wet ginger, 40 cases wet chowchow, 50 cases glassware, 199 bags sugar candy, 100 pkg. sugar candy, 2 cases amun oil, 57 cases tea, 100 bags green tea; 703 h/c green tea; 50 cases dry ginger 95 cases palm leaves fans;

S S Germa from Calcutta. Agents British I S N Co.:—7052 tons coal.

S S Golaboria from Basra. Agents B I. S N Co.:—1040 baskets dates.

S S Bankura from Basra. Agents B I S N Co.:—345 bags fish; 75 bdles specie; 69 bags gum, 2 cases gum, 35 bdles skain, 13 tons, gold coin, 1 bdle gold coin; 1459 bags, saradins 1 tin pearl, 600 bags nut shell 145 bales carpet, 71 cases assafatack, 18 cases gulla, boxes, wet dates, 421 bags dates dry..

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 7th April 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Cloud has increased over the division and skies are lightly to moderately clouded this morning. Humidity is in defect except at Delhi. Both day and night temperatures are unusually high.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded at Mainpuri and Jhansi. Humidity remains in excess in the east of the division. Day temperature remains higher than usual; night temperature remains above normal except at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Light to moderate cloud has appeared over the greater part of the division. Humidity is generally in defect. Both day and night temperatures are higher than usual at most stations.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded at Rajkot, Veraval and Surat, but are clear elsewhere. The air remains damper than usual except at Indore. Day temperature is higher than usual at Rajkot and Deesa; night temperature is nearly normal at most stations.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear in the north-west of the division but are lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Saugor, is nearly normal at Hoshangabad and Khandwa and is in excess at other stations. Day temperature is nearly normal or slightly above the average; night temperature has risen and is higher than usual at most station.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded at Poona and lightly clouded in Hyderabad. Humidity is in defect at Malegaon and in excess at Sholapur. Day temperature is nearly normal or slightly above the average; night temperature is normal in east Hyderabad, is below the average at Poona and is higher than usual at other stations.

General Remarks.—Nearly general rain has fallen on the south Madras coast and local rain in south Mysore and north Baluchistan. Madras, Colombo and Quetta report 0.68in. 0.51in. and 0.3in. respectively. Skies remain lightly or moderately clouded in Madras and on the west coast of the Peninsula and light to moderately clouded has appeared over the greater part of the rest of the reporting area. Temperature is generally higher than usual to the north of the latitude of Bombay, the excess above normal remaining considerable in the Punjab. A few dust or thunderstorms have occurred in Rajputana and the Central Provinces. The sea has become moderate at Colombo and on the south Madras coast.

Forecast.—A few falls of rain are likely over the southern half of the Peninsula. No large change is likely elsewhere.

India (Telegraphic Summary for the 6th April 1921.

Nearly general rain has fallen in Assam with a falls in Bengal.

Chief amounts are:—Cherrapunji three inches, Gauhati one, Dhubri one and a half and Silchar, Mymensingh, three-quarters.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Declaration of Results of M.A., Intermediate Agriculture and B.Ag., Examinations, 12 noon.

The s.s. Caledonia, with mails of March 24, expected to arrive at 7 a.m.

SUNDAY, April 10.

The s.s. Caledonia with homeward mails leaves at 1 p.m.

BOMBAY PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Babu Chunilal Mukerji and Bhai Shioparasad will speak on "Liver of saints" this evening at 6-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Ceylon. the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per s.s. Dilwara will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. on Saturday the 9th instant.

PRESENTS TO VICTORIA GARDENS

The following animals have been kindly presented to the Zoological collection:—Three Common Foxes (Canis vulpes) by Miss H. Porrit of Bhilad.

MADHAVRAO ROKDE FREE SCHOOL.

The Annual Prize Distribution of Madhavrao Rokde Free School will take place at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road. on Saturday, the 9th April at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.). The Hon Mr. R. P. Paranjpye, has kindly consented to preside.

FREE MUNICIPAL VACCINATION

Facilities for Vaccination free of charge will be provided at the Health Department, Head Office (ground floor of the Head Municipal Offices) on Saturday next the 9th April 1921 between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. (S.T.). Vaccination will be done directly from calf to arm.

GUJERATH RAILWAY GRIEVANCES

Mr. Jivraj G. Nensey, Hon. Secretary of the Indian Passenger and Traffic Relief Association, left Bombay by yesterday's Mail on tour in Gujarat to investigate personally the complaints of the public received by the association. He will visit Nadiad, Ahmedabad, Petlad, Baroda and Sidpur and also Pratij line at Ahmedabad.

STUDENTS' LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY

A Special General Meeting of the Society will be held at the premises of the Society's Girls' High School (the Marathi Grantha Sangrahalaya Hall) on Sunday the 10th April 1921 at 5 p.m. (S.T.) to pay due homage to the memory of the late Mr. Gajanan Bhaskar Vaidya and consider what steps should be taken to recognize his unique services. Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, will preside. The meeting is open to the public.

PUBLIC MEETINGS

Under the auspices of the Bombay "G" Ward (Dadar) District Congress Committee, two public meetings will be held as follows:

(1) To-day Friday the 8th instant at 9 p.m. (S.T.) in the open ground opposite the Elavia Building, near Matunga (B. B. and C. I.) Ry. Station.

(2) On Saturday the 9th instant at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Kirtikar's Wadi opp. Kastoorchand Mills, Dadar

Speakers:—V. J. Patel, Lala Govardhandas, Dr. Savarkar A. S. Ramiah and others for Friday, and V. J. Patel, Lala Goverdhandas, A. H. M. Khatri, Khoja Ghulam Haider, Jamnadas Mehta and others for Saturday.

Subject:—"The present situation", for both meetings.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS

RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Deputy Inspector Stokes charged Ramchand Ramsukli a Pardeshi motor driver with rash and negligent motor driving so as to endanger human safety.

The accused pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and his motor-licence was suspended for six months.

FOUR MONTHS FOR STEALING Rs 446 6

At the Esplanade Police, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, Sub-Inspector Bhaskar charged Koraga Manjappa, a Hindu peon serving in Messrs. . B Forbes and Co., with the theft of Rs. 446 6-0.

As the accused pleaded guilty, the Magistrate sentenced him to four months rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF PARCEL OF PEARLS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, Sub-Inspector Ashrekar charged Rupchand Chandra with the theft of a parcel of pearls amounting to Rs. 1,000 belonging to one Kadarnath Ramdas.

The accused pleaded guilty, and as he belonged to the Oochalia Criminal tribe the Magistrate sentenced him to remain for three years' in the Dayid Sassoon Reformatory.

CITY MORTALITY.

PLAGUE ON THE INCREASE

Out of 196 deaths recorded on the 6th April in the city 14 were due to Plague. Evidently it is on the increase, there being 19 attacks on the same day. Small pox was responsible for one attack and 2 deaths. The mortality figures on the corresponding day of the last year and of 1919 were 132 and 214 respectively.

THANA AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION

(Associated Press.)

THANA, April 6.

The Thana District Agricultural Exhibition was opened at Dahanu on 5th evening. Rao Saheb Narotam Thana opened the proceedings proposing Mr. C. S. Campbell, Collector, to the chair. Speeches made by Lalajee, Deputy Collector, Messrs. Chotalal Thana, Joshi, Director of Agriculture and others. Mr. Chotalal Thana impressed the necessity of opening agricultural farm at Dahanu which has exceptional facilities for market experiments and demonstration, the introduction of irrigation facilities and urged the forest department to help starting paper manufacture out of grass, hay and straw.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

MURDER BY GIVING POISONED SWEETMEAT.

TRANSPORTATION FOR LIFE.

Dada Rabhaji and two others vs. The King-Emperor.

(Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Justice Crump.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. C. V. Vernon, Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar. The Sessions Judge differing from the assessors, found the accused guilty of murder and abetment of murder and sentenced them to transportation for life under section 302.

The facts of the case are fully given in the following judgment of the Chief Justice:—

CHIEF JUSTICE'S JUDGMENT.

The three accused Ganpat Namdeo, Vithoba Hari and Dada Rabhaji were charged before the Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, Nos. 1 and 2 with the murder, No. 3 with abetment of one Radhabai a Mahratta woman aged 55 at Javle on September 20th 1920. The Sessions Judge disagreeing with the Assessors found all three accused guilty and sentenced them to transportation for life.

On the 20th September Radha had with her in her house her grand-daughter Naba and her niece Zungi. Radha was taken ill that morning when she sent Naba to call Vithal who lived next door. When Vithal came Radha told him she had been ill since accused 1 and 2 gave her sweetmeats and asked him to tell her brother Aba. He did so. In the evening he called and asked Naba whether information had been given to the Patel. She said no. Next morning Naba came for him and he went to see Radha who asked him to fetch the Patel. The Patel came with Panch and Radha's statement was recorded (Ext. 11). She described how Nos. 1 and had given her sweetmeat and immediately afterwards she felt a burning sensation and commenced to vomit and purge. The Patel collected samples of the vomit and stools in two bottles and sent them with a report to the Sub-Inspector. The Head Constable (Ext. 32) came that evening and the house of No. 2 who had left the village was sealed by the Police. At 8 p.m. on the 22nd the acting Sub-Inspector (Ext. 33) arrived, with the doctor, Next morning he questioned Naba, Zungi and Vithal. He also examined No. 1 and arrested him at 4 p.m. He was sent to the 2nd Class Magistrate at Parner for his confession to be recorded. In consequence of information given by him the house of one Balangam was sealed in the presence of a panch. It was already locked at the time. On the 24th he recorded the statements of Radha and her brother Aba. Radha then for the first time named Dada as the instigator of the order. On the 27th Nos. 2 and 3 returned to Javle, and then house of Vithoba was searched in the presence of a panch. The house of Bala which had been sealed on the 23rd was opened, No. 3 producing the key of the lock, and a search was made in the presence of a panch. No. 2 was arrested on the 27th. His confession was recorded on the 29th. The Magistrate had recorded the statement of Radha under Section 164 of the Criminal Procedure Code on the 25th. She described how Nos. 1 and 2 had given her the sweetmeat and alleged that Dada had instigated them to do so out of enmity for her as she had been instrumental in sending away to Bombay a girl called Shiu with whom he had been intimate. Radha was sent to Hospital after that, but she died on the 1st October. From the evidence of the Doctor (Ext. 17) there can be no doubt that he died of some irritant poison and though no trace of any poison was found in the viscera, vomit or stools, the witness considered that the symptoms were such as would result from mercurial salt being administered.

Ext. 23 is the Panchnama relating to the search made in the house of No. 2 on the 27th. Exts. M. N. O were found. These are 13, 14 and 15 in the Report of the Chemical Analyser No. 14 was reported to contain mercury.

Exts. 35 and 38 are the confessions of the accused 1 and 2. They were retracted before the Committing Magistrate. Certain discrepancies have been relied on by the defence but considering these confessions together with the evidence of Nabi and Zungiand the recorded statement of Radha, I do not think there is any reason to doubt that they are true so far as they incriminate the persons making them. I am satisfied that Nos. and 2 went to Radha's house on the 20th September with the intention of administering poison to Radha and that to avoid suspicion they took with them unpoisoned sweetmeat to give to Naba and Zungi. that No. 1 gave Radha the poisoned sweetmeat and that she died from eating it. That she was taken suddenly ill that morning cannot be disputed nor that she showed all the symptoms of irritant poisoning It was suggested that she ought to have died sooner if she had taken mercury but the Doctor said a person so poisoned might live a fortnight or even longer. The appeals of Nos. 1 and 2 must be dismissed and the convictions and sentences confirmed. The case against accused 3 presents considerable difficulty. The confessions of the co-accused can be taken into consideration as against him under Section 30 of the Evidence Act, that is to say they are evidence but there must be other evidence which if believed to be true leads to the inevitable conclusion that the confessions also are true.

AN INFERENCE.

In the first place no reason has been suggested why Nos. 1 and 2 should have been concerned to poison Radha. This makes it not improbable that they were instigated by some one else, to commit the crime. Evidence has been led that No. 3 bore a grudge against Radha because she sent away to Bombay Jagannath Hari (Ex. 27 Shahi away to Bombay. Gaganath Hari (Ex. 27) brother of Shahu deposed that he took his sister to Bombay on account of the behaviour of No. 3. Radha had said to him "your sister is misbehaving with Dada, take her to Bombay". Witness had also expostulated with Dada for jesting with Shahu and had been abused by Dada. Yesu, son of Radha also said that Radha had told him of Dada's behaviour with Shahu, and had advised him to go to Poona as Dada's party was strong and might attack him some day. He had remonstrated with Dada for jesting with Gangi his wife's sister. He went away to Poona with his wife a few days before Radha was taken ill. It was suggested that his statement before the Sessions Judge did not tally with his statement before the Committing Magistrate. In the latter he said "My mother said because she sent my wife to Poona she was given the pedha by Dada." and that extract is Ext. 30. but a perusal of the whole statement shows that there is no material difference. There is therefore direct corroboration of the story told by No. 1 on the 24th to the Magistrate and by No. 2 on the 29th. No. 1 must have told this story to the Police on the 23rd immediately after his arrest. No suspicion had fallen at that time on Dada and it is extremely difficult to believe that the Sub-Inspector had picked up in a few hours the village gossip with regard to Radha, Shahu and Dada and had then tutored No. 1 to make this story the foundation for bringing a charge against Dada. There would be no reason why the Sub-Inspector on the strength of the statements he had recorded should be anxious to get a confession from No. 1 of the guilt of any one else besides No. 2. Then there is independent evidence that Nos. 1 and 2 were associated with Dada. Kashinath Ext 24 lived near the house of Bala. He said that house had been in possession of Dada for the last 10 or 11 months since Bala went to Poona. All three accused used to play cards there and witness sometimes joined them. Bhau Nana (Ex. 25) kept a shop opposite Bala's house. Dada stored onions and ropes there. He also used to play cards there with Nos 1 and 2 and others. Witness said that No. 2 came to his shop on the morning of the 20th September and asked for 1/16th seer of sugar and two piece of cardamum. Witness said he must pay, so No. 2 went back to Bala's house where Dada was and Dada shouted that he would pay. In cross-examination he said that No. 2 had made purchases before at his shop and he had given credit, but as No. 2 did not pay punctually he refused to give redit on this occasion for the first time. No reason is suggested why this witness should not be telling the truth. Then there was the search in Bala's house on the 27th which resulted in several suspicious articles being taken away. In Exhibits C, K and L Nos. 8, 11 and 12 in the report of the Chemical Analyser, mercury was found.

These articles were concealed, but that would have been the case if they had been put there by the Police as suggested by the defence. But assuming for the moment that the Police had made up their minds on the 23rd to get up a case against Dada of mercurial poisoning, they would have had to get the poison from somewhere and having got it they would have concealed it in Bala's house in a very much more convincing form than was actually discovered. But admittedly the lock of No. 3 was on the door, as he opened it when the house was searched on the 27th, and however easy it might have been for the Police to open it, it would have been most dangerous for them to attempt to do so without a panch. In my opinion therefore there is sufficient evidence which I consider true to show that No. 3 had a grudge against Radha that he was associated with Nos. 1 and 2, that he in Bala's house with Nos 1 and 2 on the morning of the 20th that some mixture with sugar was prepared there, that No. 1 and 2 went from there to give the sweetmeat to Radha and came back to finish loading the onions, and that various substances with mercury in them were found in Bala's house which No. 3 had been occupying for some 10 or 11 months. Lastly there is his statement before the Committing Magistrate. 'Bala Jangam's house is not in my possession. I have no connection at all with Bala Jangam's house I never go there I never keep my things there, Bhau Nana is on bad terms with me because I also deal in saf-flower seed. I cannot say why Kashinath says I sit and play with accused in Bala Jangam's house. I did not go with Vithal to Poona. I went alone. I met him near Wagrale on my way back." Every one of those statements has been proved beyond all doubt to be false. He could very well have told the truth as to his possession of Bala's house, his playing cards there with the accused and his going to Poona with No. 2 without in any way incriminating himself. There was no reason why the Police should have made up their minds to get up a case against him or why Nos. 1 and 2 should have mentioned him as the instigator of the crime. Assuming they did so at the suggestion of the Police, it would only be in the hopes of throwing the whole blame on him but in their confessions they stamp themselves as the actual murderers. Of course it will always be said that the Police are capable of any villainy, but it would be most unsual that when the actual offender had been caught he should be asked to incriminate one one else unless the reason for doing so was very apparent. Experience shows that once the person who has committed the crime has been caught the Police investigation ceases, since there is no necessity for them to maintain their reputation for discovering criminals by foisting the charge on an innocent party. The appeal of No. 3 must be dismissed and the conviction and sentence confirmed?"

JUSTICE CRUMP'S JUDGMENT.

Justice Crump observed:—

"I am satisfied that the three accused in this case have been rightly convicted. Against accused Nos. 1 and 2 the case is very clear. he evidence of Naba and Zungi proves that about 10 a.m. on Monday September 20th these two men came to the deceased's house and gave her a "Pedha." She ate a small portion of it, and almost immediately manifested symptoms of poisoning. Vithal Sonar a neighbour was at once informed on the same day, and Radha herself in her statements recorded from September 21st and onwards has consistently named these two accused as the persons who gave her the 'Padha' which caused her illness. The Sub-Assistant urgeon who attended her for three days from eptember 22nd, and who made a post-mortem examination is of opinion that death was due to mercurial poisoning and there is no reason to suppose that he is mistaken, most especially when it is observed that he had had previous experience of the action of this poison. There can be no reasonable doubt even apart from the confessions of these two accused that the poison which caused the death of the deceased was administered by them.

The confession of accused No. 1 was recorded on the evening of September 24th. Accused No. 2 was absent from the village until September 27th and his confession was recorded on September 29th. There is no intrinsic indication in either confession that they were improperly obtained. The evidence discloses nothing to suggest any such conclusion, and the explanations given before the Committing Magistrate on December 2nd are not even plausible, for they imply gross misconduct on the part of the Magistrate who recorded them, rather than any improper action by the Police. The case however as far as these two accused are concerned does not rest on the confessions so much as on direct evidence. That evidence read with the confessions is conclusive.

The case against accused No. 2 is on a different footing. He has been convicted of abetment. It is proved that he instigated, or aided the other accused, or that he conspired with them? Taking the case as a whole it appears to have been fairly put before the Court. There is no indication of any desire to prove too much, and the evidence as far as it goes. We start with the proved fact that accused Nos. 1 and 2 committed the murder of Radha by mercurial poisoning on Monday September 20th. The evidence of Kashinath proves the association of the three accused and in particular that they were together at the house of Bala Jangam on that morning. The possession of that house is proved to have been with accused No 3. Later on the same day accused Nos. 2 and 3 left together for Poona. The evidence of Bhau proves that on the same morning he sold sugar and cardamoms to accused Nos 2 and 3. The poisoned "pedha" contained these ingredients. The association of accused Nos. 2 and 3 continued until their return from Poona on September 27th. This house was found locked on September 23rd and was sealed that day by the Head Constable. Sheikh Chand. The key was with accused No. 3. It was opened by him on September 27th and a search was made. Articles were found containing some mercurial salt. It is difficult to resist the conclusion that the poisoned 'pedha' was prepared in that house on the morning of Monday September 20th and that accused No 3 was cognizant of the plot. Further the motive of his crime must have been revenge. and there is evidence that accused No. 3 was on bad terms with Radha. She herself named him as the probable instigator. and the evidence of Jagannath and Yasu bears out her statement to the Magistrate that she had interfered between accused No 3 and a woman named Shahu.

The evidence therefore apart from the confessions leave little room for doubt that accused No. 3 was concerned in this crime. These confessions can be taken into consideration along with the evidence in the case. The effect of the evidence read with the confessions is to satisfy me that accused No 3 has been rightly convicted.'

PHILANTHROPIC BOMBAY.

TO GIVE 1 LAKH GALLON WATER TO THANA.

CITIZENS' HELPLESSNESS.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday. Sir Sassoon J. David, presiding. when a letter from the Viceroy was read thanking the Corporation for the fine casket, he had received and for the cordial and friendly welcome from all sections of the community. The Corporation decided on the motion of Mr. M. A. M. Khan to ask the Committee. which was considering the proposals for increasing the income of the Municipality, to consider the advisability of imposing an education cess, with the sanction of Government.

LETTER FROM VICEROY.

The President has received the following letter from the Private Secretary to the Viceroy dated April 3:—

"When receiving the Municipal Corporation's address yesterday His Excellency forgot to thank you and the Municipal Commissioners specially for the very handsome casket which accompanied it.

"I am now to thank you and them on His Excellency's behalf very warmly and to say that His Excellency will always value very highly this souvenir of the very cordial and friendly welcome which he has received on his arrival in India from all sections of the community.

THANA'S REQUEST FOR WATER SUPPLY.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Municipal Commissioner requesting the grant to the Thana Municipality of a temporary supply of water from March to June 1921 to meet the deficiency in the Pokran Tank. The present condition of the Tansa aqueduct is such that it is possible to bring as far as Thana several million more gallons of water daily than could last year be brought on thence to Bombay. During the present year the Acting Hydraulic Engineer Mr. Niven has taken steps which have resulted in the increase of the Bombay supply from Tansa by nearly 2 million gallons a day. and our own needs are so great that so long as there was any hope of bringing the whole surplus available into the City I refused to consider the request of the Thana Municipality. I am, however, now satisfied that it is impossible economically to bring in the whole surplus available at Thana and in the circumstances as the help asked for can be given without affecting the Bombay water supply, I request the sanction of the Corporation to a supply of water being granted to the Thana Municipality not exceeding 100,000 gallons per day to meet their requirements at the rate of annas 8 on the usual terms and conditions. As on previous occasions the Municipality will reserve the right of curtailing the supply or stopping it altogether in case of necessity."

Mr. J. A. Wadia moved that the Corporation agree to the suggestion of the Municipal Commissioner. The water was required urgently by the Thana Municipality, and he hoped the Corporation would agree to the proposal.

Dr. M. C. Javle seconded.

DR. SUKHIA'S AMENDMENT.

Dr. Sukhia opposed. He wanted to know why the Bombay City should be starved for the sake of Thana It was essential that the question should be referred to the Water Supplies Committee and he moved an amendment accordingly.

Mr. Bomanbehram. seconding, said they wanted more information before they agreed to the proposal.

Mr. B. N. Gamadia opposed the amendment. The whole supply to Thana for the season would not amount to more than one-fourth of a day's supply of water to Bombay. Besides, it would be impossible to get more water into Bombay than was being done at the present time.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla said whatever quantity of water could be got into the city was being brought here. The situation in Thana was very grave this year, and Thana was almost a part of Bombay. If any epidemic came into that city, Bombay also would suffer from it. Therefore it was their duty to give Thana the water it asked for.

The Municipal Commissioner said they could not get one drop more into Bombay than they were getting now. He had done his best to get as much water into Bombay as possible, and he could not get more. Owing to the peculiar way the Tansa aqueduct was constructed. they could not get more water into the city. They could very easily spare this one lakh of gallons for Thana without one citizen in Bombay being more thirsty than he would otherwise be.

Mr. J. A. Wadia. in replying. thanked Dr. Sukhia for the expert knowledge he had displayed at the meeting. (Laughter).

The proposition was agreed to.

EDUCATIONAL CESS.

Mr. M. A. M. Khan moved:—"That in view of the rapidly increasing expenditure on primary education in the City, the Committee appointed by Corporation to consider the Commissioner's proposals for improving the sources of income of the Municipality be requested to consider the advisability of approaching Government with a view to amending the Municipal Act so as to empower the Municipality to levy a separate Educational cess."

This was agreed to by the Corporation.

STABLE NUISANCE AT DADAR.

The Corporation considered a letter from Mr B. G. Paredker stating that there was a buffalo stable in Kumbharwada Lane. Dadar, and that the refuse and cowdung thrown from the stable made the lane very dirty and impassable and that consequently people had to take a long and circuitous route to reach their destinations. He requested that step might be taken to keep the lane in a clean condition.

The Commissioner stated in his letter that the stable had been examined by the Health Officer on 27th October 1920 and it was found in a very filthy condition. The owner of the stable has been several times prosecuted and fined, and convictions obtained against him. In view of the fact that repeated prosecutions instituted against him have not been effective. the license granted to him has been revoked for breach of license conditions."

Mr. H. P. Mody moved that Mr. Parelker be informed in the terms of the Commissioner's letter.

Dr. Sukhia said the fines imposed were not enough and the culprit should be fined daily until the removal of the nuisance.

Mr. S. C. Dhondy complained that the nuisance committed in the chawls where poor men lived was horrible. He asked that the accused should be fined more heavily than at present.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla thought the subordinates of the Corporation should be made an example by the Commissioner, as it was through their negligence that the offences remained there.

"A SERIOUS PUNISHMENT."

The Municipal Commissioner said in this case the Municipal staff had done their duty but it was difficult to get hold of the guilty persons. He had however, inflicted a very serious punishment upon the owner by getting the stable cleaned at a cost of Rs. 3,200 which he would recover from the owner even if he had to go to the High Court.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir asked the Commissioner to make a report suggesting drastic amendments to the existing rules in order to take summary measures.

Mr. Mody's proposition was then passed.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

RS. 20,0,000 NEEDED.

The annual general meeting of the Prathana Samaj was held yesterday at the Prarthana Mandir, the Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye presiding.

NEED FOR FUNDS.

The fifty third annual report of the Samaj which was read by the Hon. Secretary, showed that there were 32 boys and girls at the Pandharpur Orphanage besides the four girls, placed in the Seva Sadan, to study and six boys placed in a boarding school at Parel. During the year, Mr. K. R. Shevale, was in charge of the institution as Superintendent, while his daughter Malatibai acted as patron.

During the year there were 107 admissions for delivery at the Maternity Home. Of these 20 were free, 3 half free, and 84 paying. Of those there were 96 widows, 4 were unmarried girls and 5 were married women neglected by their husbands. Of these 83 were illiterate. whereas 11 knew reading and writing of their own vernaculars and 12 had studied up to Marathi Standard VI.

This and the Home at Ahmedabad were the only places where the miserable Hindu widows found a shelter before child birth. After child birth the relatives of many widows refused to receive them back and so, the Home had to arrange for their maintanance. If funds were available the Samaj could arrange to teach some industry to those helpless widows by which they could become self-supporting. They now required a bigger house for the purpose, and it would cost them about two lakhs of rupees although the Government had promised them a free tract of land.

CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS.

The chairman, at the conclusion of the proceedings, expressed the hope that the ambition of the Samaj to build a suitable Home will be fulfilled and its engergetic secretary will soon find out now to top the proper sources for pecuniary help. He was glad to know about the activities of the Samaj at Pandharpur, and he would be happier if few more missionery spirited workers carried on the crusade against the evil there. The fact that the institution like the Pandharpur Foundling Home should exist was a disgrace to their society and although they did not want to encourage vice of folly, it was their duty to rlieve the society from the existing misery.

ANOTHER BABY WHALE IN SALSETTE.

Baby whales have of late, it appears, for some mystic reason—omimus or auspicious, it is rather difficult to say—have been doomed to spend the last moments of their existence on the sunny shores of Salsette. The last young leviathan of the sea which was recently washed ashore at Juvem has already been the subject of valuminous literature, although it never on *terra firma* at least gave any exhibition of any feat of voracity to show that it could swallow three men together with one gulp as stated by a leading London paper.

Yesterday (Thursday) morning an infant whale was found stranded on the shore near the Bandra Plague Cemetary. It was evident that it had not come to live at Bandra but to give up its ghost there—not at all an uncongenial place to shuffle off the mortal coil considering the large local fisher population who are thronging round the dying sea prince and paying it the honour due to the royalty of the deep.

The baby's obituary notice, we are sure, will be taken by all papers in the world—and we await. with bated breath, to read in a month or two, the glowing description, from our enterprising London contemporary. about the strength i.e. of this latest baby leviathan which breathed its last so soon. let us suppose from natural causes and not from influnza or plague or seasickness. R. I. P.!

Sir George and Lady Lloyd visited the General Post Office on Thursday afternoon.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

LUSITANIAN A (2) BEAT IGATPURI RAILWAY (0).

Play in connection with the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament was resumed yesterday before a record crowd of spectators on the Gymkhana ground. The crowd present was perhaps the largest that had yet turned out to witness any match during the course of this year's tournament. Interest was heightened by the fact that the winning eam in the day's match would come out in the semi-finals and also had a fair chance to come out winners in the final encounter. Besides, the Lusitanians had a great local following and their supporters mustered in large numbers to witness the fortunes of their favourite team.

The contestants in the day's match were Igatpuri Railway and the Lusitanian A. The two teams were fairly evenly matched and had worked their way up in the tournament by dint of honest work and not by any stroke of luck. or other adventitious aids. Hence a desperate battle for supremacy was anticipated. Though this expectation was not realised, the play that resulted was a clean and vigorous display of exhilarating hockey. The better team won—but all the same in fairness it must be said that Igatpuri had never any luck in the game. They were defeated by two goals—and curiously enough these two goals were scored in the first three minutes of each half respectively. For the rest of the time the Lusitanians were maintaining a sustained and vigorous onslaught on the citadel of the Igatpuri—but these efforts ended in nothing but smoke.

The Lusitanian players were very brainy and thoughtful in their execution. Practically every move was studied and Cyriaco D'Souza and Lawrie Fernandez played a brilliant game. They never indulged in long passes or stray hits leaving the issue to Providence. On the other hand there was remarkable unity of action in their forward play. This in no small measure contributed to their success. The backs too played a splendid game—it being found on occasions well-nigh impossible to evade the defence and at the same time score an effective shot. The Lusitanian custodian had to participate in the game, but on few occasions.

The weakness of the Igatpuri players lay in the weakness of their forward line. Their futile and sporadic efforts lacked nerve and they proved miserably feeble in the striking circle. In the essential match-winning qualities of concentration rapidity in movement and concerted action—they displayed absolute bankruptcy and on the few occasions their forwards had chance to shoot these weaknesses precluded the possibility of their scoring. The defence though not so superb as that of the Lusitanians still was not much to blame for the defeat they sustained while their custodian effected some remarkable saves.

DETAILS OF THE GAME.

The Igatpuri got the better of the bully-off but the venue of operations was soon changed and making a bee-line for their opponents goal the Lusitanians drew first blood by Cyriaco netting a goal in inimitable style. Operations during the rest of the half could be described convenient as a series of fruitless attacks on the Railwaymen's goal by their opponents Lawrie and Cyriaco distinguishing themselves much in these runs. Igatpuri occasionally snatched away the ball and enjoyed a spell of attack—but such diversions were few and far between. When half-time was announced neither side had made any fresh scores.

Play after change of ends was a repetition of the first half. As in the previous half the Lusitanians scored their second goal within the first three minutes of the restart—Lawrie being responsible for the lucky shot. Thereafter the old tale was retold with but little variations. Marcus—the left-winger did not acquit himself well. He preferred to plough a lonely furrow—but had he passed on the ball to the mid-fielders the Lusitanians would have had more chances to score. As it happened when the close was announced the Lusitanians emerged victorious by a lead of two goals.

LUSITANIAN (A) ..... 2 Goals.
IGATPURI RAILWAY 0

The teams were:—

LUSITANIAN (A.)

Goal: B. Solis; full-back: J. Farra, Stevens F. D'Souza; half-back: P. Lewis, Patrick Mendos. Caesar; forwards: Marcus D'Souza, A. Wadia. Lawrie Fernandes. Cyriaco D'Souza, A. Martin.

IGATPURI RAILWAY.

Goal: Mowforth: full-back: Marcus Wood; half-back: Cribb, Pais. Carter; forwards: Lowe, Saunders, Spears, Jones. Jewel.

Umpires:—Messrs James and Kapadia.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

5-30 p.m.—Igatpuri Missing Links v. Jubbulpore.

Sir Harcourt Butler arrived at Naini Tal on Monday morning.

A Bangalore message of April 7th states that three hundred men belonging to Binny Mills chording section struck work yesterday as a protest against the dismissals of the three ringleaders. This morning in the weaving section about 400 men intimated the authorities of their intention to join the strikers unless higher wages were paid. Authorities so far declined to accede to the strikers' demands.

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Friday, April 8, 1921.

MODERATES INDICTED

The speech which Lala Lajpatrai delivered at the Marwari Vidyalaya on Monday, indicting the Moderates at the bar of Indian public opinion, was as timely as it was outspoken. It was time that the attitude and action of the Moderates during the critical period through which we have been passing were subjected to the fierce light of public criticism, from the only point of view that is relevant at the moment. And this point of view is how far their attitude and action have helped forward or obstructed the redress of India's crying wrongs and her march towards "Swaraj." The Moderates have frankly admitted that what matters to them most is that the "reforms" should be worked to the utmost. They have been obsessed with the "reforms," because they believe that they are the only panacea for all our evils. We have, in these columns, repeatedly pointed out what great and incalculable disservice the country's so-called representatives have done to it, in the Council of State and the Indian Legislative Assembly. The debates and the decisions on the resolutions regarding the Punjab, the repressive laws, the Non-Cooperation movement and last but not least the Esher Committee's recommendations have brought into relief the danger which the Congress foresaw of the policy of working the "reforms" in the shape in which they had been enacted.

But the country, we are afraid, has not fully realised the harm and the mischief of which the Moderates and their leaders have been guilty, some of them unconsciously, others through sheer perversity and the rest through overweening conceit of demonstrating their own "sanity." Speeches such as that which Lala Lajpatrai delivered, therefore, serve a useful purpose in bringing home this fact to the people. Lala Lajpatrai did not exaggerate the truth when he remarked that the leaders of the Moderate Party by accepting offices under Government had merged themselves in the bureaucracy, thereby completely sacrificing their independence. These leaders are—or were at least till recently— fond of proclaiming themselves to be true Congressmen, being as they declared, the followers of the old Congress School of Dadabhai, Mehta, Ranade and Gokhale. But how hollow is their pretension is seen from their conduct as Ministers. There was no more vehement denouncer of the annual exodus to the hills and of official extravagance than Surendranath Banerjea of old. But since his elevation to the Ministry and the Kinghthood, what do we find? His vote is cast in support of the exodus and the extravagant bureaucratic establishment. But the most glaring instance of their failure to protect the interests of the country is revealed by the manner in which the Moderates have persuaded themselves to accept extravagantly high salaries as Ministers. The life-work of Dadabhai Novroji and Gokhale was to demonstrate the extravagance and costliness of a foreign bureaucracy for a poor country like India and the need for adjusting salaries of public servants to the financial capacity of the country. Yet, how have those who now swear by Dadabhai and Gokhale continued the work of the latter? Lala Lajpatrai pertinently asked: "What had happened to Moderates who were living on Rs. 500 per month that they should insist on receiving Rs. 5,000 per month?"

But the greater wrong which they have been doing to the country has been their support, explicit and implicit, to the policy of repression which has been in full swing in various parts of the country. This policy received a striking impetus from January last; soon after, as Lala Lajpatrai pointed out, Dr. Sapru took charge of his office. Nowhere again is repression more rampant than in Behar where we have the shining light of Liberalism ruling over the people. Sir Harcourt Butler in announcing recently the extension of the seditious Meetings Act to four principal districts of Oudh stated that he had the full support of his Ministers in the step he had taken. Pandit Jagat Narain is one of these Ministers and here is an extract from his speech as Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Lucknow session of the Congress held in 1916, which the Pandit will not deny, we hope, has equal relevancy to-day:—

"We are living in momentous times. On every side we see the stirrings of a new spirit, a yearning towards light and freedom and the time is at hand for the realization of the glorious dreams of those who sowed the seeds of western knowledge in India. The call of the Motherland is sounding in our ears. The Press Act cannot quell our ardour (nor the Seditious Meetings Act!) nor can the Defence of India Act cool our enthusiasm. They only reinforce the lesson that "where freedom lives not there live no good things." Unjust opposition, instead of daunting us will only stimulate us to great effort for to us Self-Government is not a privilege but a duty."

We do not know what explanation the Pandit has for his change of front, but, as "The Independent," which recalls this passage, remarks, it is useless to blame the Pandit. Even archangels, if they had to work under the present bureaucratic system, would have fared no better. We do not blame the Pandit and other Moderates who have deliberately made the wrong choice, we can only pity them. But they have no vestige of right to plead any more that they are inheritors of the Congress tradition or that they are carrying aloft the Congress flag. Lala Lajpatrai did not exaggerate when he said that, at the present day, it was the Moderates who were standing between the people and Freedom.

PEASANTS, NOT PROLETARIANS.

The news that Lenin has announced a change of views regarding the application of the Dictatorship of the Proletariate to agriculturists, and that agriculturists in Russia are, within reasonable limits, to be allowed henceforth to make their own economic arrangements, is not, as some people are sure to misrepresent it, a symptom of the failure of the Soviet system to satisfy the needs of Russia. It is merely a sign that the Dictatorship of the Proletariate—a temporary expedient intended to secure the fruits of the revolution to the people for whose benefit the revolution was made and to prevent their being captured by another class, as has been the case in previous revolutions—has, in its application, failed where the majority of Russians—i.e. the peasantry— are concerned. The reason of its failure is quite evident. The ideas on which the Dictatorship of the Proletariate, as it has existed until now in Russia, are founded are not ideas which appeal to any peasantry.

The peasant—even the Russian serf of former days—does not regard himself as a proletarian—a creature merely destined to produce issue (proles) to be exploited like himself by the employer. That idea is the result of a mechanical industrialism. He regards himself, however others may regard him, as owner or part owner of the land he cultivates. His ideal invariably is to be a freeholder. Before this concession to the peasant of the right to regulate his own economic affairs, Lenin had already had to make concessions to him in the matter of the private ownership—or communal ownership—of land. Nationalisation of land as preached by town-bred Marxian Socialists is by no means relished by the peasantry of any country; and in a country where 90 per cent. of the population are peasants, it is impossible for any government honestly desirous of the greatest good of the greatest number to persist in such a policy. In fact, the theories of industrial Socialism must be modified before they can be applicable to countries which have escaped industrialism to a great extent. Nationalisation of land and the attempt to enforce it ruined the Communist revolution in Hungary, another agricultural country; and it will wreck the revolution in every agricultural country.

The Russian peasants understand the Soviet system. It is their own system; the village "mir" or commune is their most cherished institution, and the "mir" is the unit of self-government, sending its member to the agricultural Soviet. But they object to interference in the jurisdiction of the mir wich is the owner of its territory, and especially to bullying interference by townsmen in their own agricultural affairs. In fact the contempt shown by the bulk of the *intelligentsia* in all countries for the quiet, useful man who tills the soil, the disregard for his opinion, comfort and convenience, is a bad mistake in practice and in theory. The Russian Revolution is, avowedly, a great experiment, which everyone who takes an interest in the future of humanity must follow with keen interest. The sincerity of the experiment is proved by the readiness of Lenin and his colleagues to modify their programme, and explain their reasons for so doing, where it fails in practice. Those who are working for a change in India which shall benefit the voiceless millions of the population of this mighty country, can learn a lot from the avowed mistakes of a great economic and social thinker, who has had the opportunity, most rare to thinkers of his kind, of testing his ideas by practice on the largest scale.

Notes of the Day.

The Nagpur Tragedy.

The Government of the Central Provinces have issued more than one press communique on the subject of the Nagpur tragedy but the information disclosed by them so far is not of a character to dispel the apprehensions of the public of that city as to the justification for the firing, which has entailed the loss of several innocent lives and injuries to many more. There is a glaring omission in the official communiques to which attention was drawn by a correspondent in our columns yesterday. It certainly looks very strange, if not suspicious, that the communiques should be silent as to the identity of the Magistrate who ordered the firing. We are told in these communiques that "the magistrate" repeatedly warned the mob and that "the magistrate" ordered the firing, but who is this mysterious "magistrate"? Why is his identity not disclosed? Unless the authorities place before the public all the facts connected with the tragedy, an unfortunate impression is likely to be engendered in the public mind that the firing was unauthorised, as in the case of the Rai Bareilli tragedy, and that the authorities are attempting to screen some "over-zealous" official or officials who was or were guilty of firing without lawful orders. It may be that the order to fire was lawfully given, but there is no meaning—and there is evident danger and room for complaint—in not fully disclosing this fact and the identity of the official who authorised the firing. Certainly, the official Publicity Bureau of the Province ought to regard it as part of its duty to place all the unvarnished facts before the public, so that there may be no room for doubt in the public mind regarding the correctness of the official version.

Burma.

The correspondence between Mr. Montagu and the Government of India on the subject of reforms in Burma, of which Reuter has sent us a summary, cuts the ground under the Sydenham-Ampthill clique which has been trying its level best to hamper the progress of, if not completely wreck, the Bill which has been introduced in the House oy Lords. The speeches of these reactionaries during the second reading of the Bill in the House of Lords led one to fear that the Government of India, along with the Government of Burma, were opposed to the introduction of a constitution similar to that recently introduced in this country, but the correspondence now published makes it clear that, whatever the previous attitude of both these Governments, their present opinion is that any scheme falling short of that adopted for the provinces of India would no longer meet the aspirations of "moderate" Burmans. The Government of India, no doubt, urge that all parties in the province should have an opportunity of laying their views before the Joint Select Committee, but this does not go against the claim of Burma to regard a constitution like that of the Indian provinces as the minimum that will satisfy her requirements We are aware that in the Bill now before the House of Lords, an attempt has been made to whittle down even this minimum, by keeping the elected element in the Legislative Council at 60 per cent instead of 70 per cent. This has, no doubt, been done with a view to placate the bureaucracy in India and Burma. This tampering with the condition has further enraged the public of Burma, which has no love lost for the scheme of Diarchy which has been bestowed on the Indian people. Unless, therefore, a more genuinely democratic constitution—in a word, Swaraj—is conferred on Burma, along with India, we see no hope of the Burmese people resting content with the mock reforms that are being thrown at them as sops for the prevailing unrest. If British statesmen are wise they would recognise betimes the propriety as well as safety of conceding the just demands of Burma. But in such sagacity the persons who are at the helm of affairs today in the Empire are conspicuously lacking.

The Sydenham College.

We published the other day a letter from the Director of Information "correcting" certain statements made in these columns regarding the appointment of the Principal of the Sydenham College. We were glad to publish the "correction". But we still remain sceptic as to the main point at issue. We congratulate the Government of Bombay on having at their disposal the services of a Director of Pubic Instruction who has not thought of taking his leave since 1914. We congratuate Mr. Convernton on the sense of public duty which has actuated him to refrain from asking leave for six long years. We would only inquire if any leave was in the interval earned by him, sufficiently long to enable him to go to England. But will the Director of Information inform us, now that he has taken up cudgels on behalf of his colleagues, what correspondence has taken place as to the choice of a successor to Mr. Anstey? Regarding the other implication in the note complained of that attempts were being made to avoid qualified Indians, the Director of Information has burked the issue. Why was Mr. Tannan's appointment not announced before the note appeared in "The Chronicle," and why did it follow suspiciously soon afterwards. "The Chronicle" needs no vindication as the advocate of the people's rights, but in this instance we think we are entitled to congratulate ourselves. To go more into details. Mr. Anstey died in November last. Mr. Tannan may have been placed in charge, but the announcement of his appointment as Principal was not gazetted till towards the end of March. The mere placing Mr. Tannan in charge was inevitable, so long as the authorities did not desire the college to fall a victim to the Non-Cooperation campaign. Why did they allow three months to pass if they really intended Mr. Tannan to be the Principal. And as for the appointment being on probation "following the usual practice" we ask: Was Mr. Anstey appointed on probation? Was the D.P.I. himself appointed on probation? Has not Mr Tannan been in service in the same college for the last five years? Did he not act as Principal for three months while he was "in charge"? Why then this additional probation, this gratuitous insult? Let the Director of Information explain.

Kanara Forest Committee.

Since we wrote on the subject of the Kanara Forest Committee this office has been flooded with correspondence in the same connection, most of the writers commending our suggestions and one or two criticising the same. The latter refer to the selection of the two non-official members to sit on the Committee shortly to be appointed. We understand that the Member in charge of Forests is now on the spot making enquiries personally and he will be able shortly to announce the personnel of the Committee. An exception has been taken by one of our correspondents to our suggestion that a member of the Havik community should be nominated on the Committee, on the ground that we were thereby upholding the communal principle in nomination, but a perusal of our note will show that we did nothing of the kind. We suggested the nomination of a Havik on the sole ground that the Haviks, forming the most numerous agricultural community in the District and consequently being directly concerned in the proposed enquiry, should not go unrepresented on the Committee. For the rest, we must emphasise that if the Committee is to serve its purpose, the non-official element in it should not only be predominant but it must be such as to command the fullest confidence of the long-suffering people of Kanara.

Police Zoolum.

There are more than one released prisoners' aid societies in this country, but there would appear to be even greater need for societies for the protection of prisoners while yet in the custody of the police and the jail authorities. The revelations made by some of the witnesses before the Indian Jail Commission were sufficiently startling to warrant such a conclusion. If additional proof is needed of the extremely pitiable lot of these wretches while under police custody, it is furnished by such an incident as is reported from Rajshahi. It will be remembered that nearly 700 prisoners broke loose from the Rajshahi Jail last week. The authorities and the police have been busy since then in rounding up the men. How the police are treating the recaptured convicts was told by some eye-witnesses before a public meeting held on Sunday last at Rajshahi to protest against the brutalities of the police. Two gentlemen said that while one of these convicts was drinking water from the Padma a constable from behind struck him with a lathi. The poor creature fell into the river and remained under water for a time. Then he rose up—only to receive another blow on the head and again go down, never to return again! The policemen on the spot, we are told, were requested by those nearby to make a search for the man, which they refused to do, saying *a la Dyer* that it was not their "duty" to do so. Other stories were also told to the meeting recounting the heartlessness of the police. It is a common charge against the public that they do not help the police in their duties. Is it conceivable that any man with a drop of humanity in him will undertake to deliver a convict, however deeply dyed in crime, back into the hands of policemen such as the above?

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ROLLING STOCK QUESTION & RATES.

V*

The demand for increased rolling stock has been insistent during the past two decades, and the outlay has been enormous. The same complaint is again being voiced notwithstanding the huge increases in the last two years that have taken place and the extraordinary expenditure both on capital and revenue account. The main points that should be investigated in this connection are: How far has the alleged shortage been real? To what extent has the alleged shortage been due to other causes? Is the stock worked to the best advantage? What should be the future policy? Before discussing these matters it is necessary to give a brief outline of traffic conditions in this country. During the ten years ending 1915-16, the number of passengers and the quantity of goods conveyed by all the Indian railways are shown in the following table:—

Year.	No. of passengers in million.	Quantity of goods in million tons.
1907	306	62
1908	321	62
1909	329	61
1910	372	66
1911	390	71
1912	417	78
1913-14	458	83
1914-15	451	81
1915-16	464	83
1916-17	480	91
1905	227	55
1906	248	59

The greater part of the earnings of Indian railways comes from goods traffic, and the principal commodities conveyed in the year 1913-14 are shown below:—

1.	Coal and coke	17 million tons.
2.	Grain and pulse	12¼ "
3.	Oil seeds	4 "
4.	Minerals	3½ "
5.	Metals and manufactures	3½ "
6.	Cotton and piece-goods	2½ "
7.	Salt	2½ "
8.	Sugar	2½ "
9.	Timber	2½ "
10.	Jute and gunny	1½ "
11.	Oils	1½ "

The item Grain and Pulse was made up of wheat and wheat flour three and a quarter million tons, rice nearly five million tons, and the rest of gram and jawar and bajra. Most of the articles of freight are capable of being handled in large quantities, with long leads. The total number of locomotives, passenger vehicles, and goods wagons at the end of 1907 is shown below:—

LOCOMOTIVES.

East Indian	761
G. I. P.	632
N. W. Rly.	601
B. N. R.	236
B. B. & C. I.	148
E. B.	128
O. R. R.	114
All Broad Gauge Rlys.	2,900
Metre Gauge	1,599
Grand Total	4,499

	Goods wagons.	Passenger vehicles.
East Indian	29,742	1,952
G. I. P.	12,305	1,841
N. W. Rly.	13,900	2,723
B. N. R.	8,709	759
B. B. & C. I.	5,300	540
East Bengal	4,659	715
O. & R. R.	5,644	800
Broad Gauge Rlys.	78,400	10,529
Metre Gauge Rlys.	42,041	7,859
Grand Total	120,441	18,388

Position nine years after.

At the end of the year 1916-17 the total number of locomotives on the broad gauge lines was 5,852, the number of corresponding passenger vehicles was 12,900, and goods wagons was 131,900. The figures for the metre gauge lines were: locomotives, 2,550; passenger vehicles, 9,100; goods wagons, 54,640. Considering the increase, on the whole, of rolling stock these figures so far from proving any deficiency of stock clearly indicate that the increase has been far more than what the increase of traffic can justify. The number of passengers has increased by fifty per cent., and the quantity of goods carried has increased by less than fifty per cent., in the period 1907-16, but the number of engines has increased one hundred per cent. with far greater efficiency, and the number of freight cars increased sixty-five per cent., the carrying capacity showing an increase of over one hundred per cent.

The Chief Railroads.

The percentage of increase in merchandise traffic in 1914-15 as compared with 1907 for the different railroads is as follows:—

B. N. R.	53
B. B. & C. I.	26
E. B.	29
M. & S. M.	38
O. R. R.	5
East Indian	35
G. I. P.	27
North-Western	13

The percentage of increase in the number of wagons during the same period is as follows:—

B. N. R.	66
B. B. & C. I.	77
G. I. P.	38
East Indian	64
North-Western	93

The Worst Offenders.

With the exception of the B. N. R. no other railroad shows even an approximate percentage of increase of traffice corresponding to the percentage increase of wagons, while the worst offenders are the North-Western, and B. B. and C. I., while the wagon increase has been out of all proportion to the traffic increase the work done per wagon has actually decreased, as the following figures would show:—

North Western Ry.	45
Great Indian Peninsula	32
B. B. & C. I.	14
East Indian	11
O. R. R.	12
B. N. R.	9

Increase of wagons accompanied by decrease of work per wagon per day clearly

(Continued on Page 8.)

*Previous articles in the series appeared on Jan. 20, 25, and Feb. 1 and 11.

THE HOPE DEFERRED!

MINERS REFUSE TO NEGOTIATE.

UGLY SITUATION IN SCOTLAND.

"RANK AND FILE" MANIFESTO.

The Coal situation in Great Britain is developing every moment. We give below the cables in the sequence of time they were received at this office.

LONDON, April 5.
Recd. 10-15 a.m., April 7.

In concluding his speech in the House Commons on the Coal Debate, to-day, Si Robert said:—

Outside these two limitations there was a very wide field for discussion. The Government would be willing to do anything possible to promote good understanding between the owners and the miners, but if there were such negotiations the Miners Federation and the miners should give every facility and assistance to prevent the pits being destroyed during discussions and also save many dumb animals remaining below. He hoped that the miners' and the owners' representatives would meet immediately to consider permanent settlement and prevent repetitions of the disputes of such menace to the industry of the whole country. The debate was adjourned until to-morrow.

MR. CLYNES.

Mr. Clynes inquired why the date of control of coal had suddenly been brought forward to March 31st, when it was on the statute book that the control would be continued to August 31st. Negotiations were progressing when suddenly something had occurred causing them to break down. The miners had not rejected the possibility of diminution of wages, but it would have to be on a uniform percentage. The new plans for the rescue of the mining industry must be devised. The owners' proposals, which were apparently supported by the Government, would throw back the industry to the pre-war conditions. (Labour cries of "Worse.")

He urged that the control should be continued for three months and reminded the Premier that it was he who first began to tell the workmen to be audacious and united, so as to be able to hold what they had gained by the war.

Mr. Stanley Holmes urged the formation of a Committee consisting of three business men and three non-mining Labour leaders with a view to finding means to re-open the negotiations.

MR. ASKUITH.

Mr. Asquith was convinced that the miners had not embarked upon this struggle from motives of mere passion, yet he almost completely agreed with Sir Robert Horne's remarks regarding the cessation of control and the financial and industrial impossibility of calling on the tax-payer to maintain solvent any particular industry by subsidy. The root of the trouble lay in distinguishing between regulating wages on the national or the district basis. He urged that further exploration of these principles might prove that the differences were not unbridgeable with the evolution of a scheme involving gradual reduction of wages. Meanwhile preliminary to such discussion was that the life of the mines must be preserved.

MR. THOMAS.

Mr. Thomas said that the miners were being offered a wage equivalent to eighteen shillings before the war. Every decent employer should rebel against such wage. He deplored the talk of a fight to finish. He said that at the moment odds were overwhelmingly in favour of the dispute spreading. The wages offered to the miners justified them in saying that they preferred to starve to death rather than to be worked to death and this view would be backed by Labour. Mr. Thomas said they would support the workmen in refusing starvation wage. In the course of the debate the miners' leader undertook to have all the pit ponies still down immediately brought up.

Mr. Lloyd George declared that subsidising of any great industry was completely indefensible. Such a subsidy was especially indefensible having regard to the heavy taxation and the condition of Exchequer and continuation of control to August 31st would have meant a national loss of a hundred millions, a burden which no Government would be justified in placing upon the over-burdened tax-payer in order to pay the wages or pay the mining profits. There was no reason to suppose that a month's extension of control would have avoided the stoppage. The Government was ready to enter into fresh discussions on two conditions, firstly, it could not recommend Parliament maintaining the industry out of general taxation; and, secondly, it was impossible to resume the control.

THE "RANK AND FILE" MANIFESTO.

Half a million members of thirty-five Unions were represented at the Delegate Conference of the Transport Workers' Federation at Westminster to-day, which was presided over by Mr. Harry Gosling to consider the action to be taken in regard to the coal crisis. The delegates on the assembling were handed a "Rank and File" manifesto from the miners declaring amongst other things:—

"You are faced to-day with the greatest crisis in the history of the British working classes. A million miners have been locked out by the mine-owners aided and abetted by the Government. It will be your turn next. Every sailor, fireman, steward and cook will be faced with the reduction of ninety shillings per month and not even Lord Shaw's dockers award will be sacred. We the miners look for definite and decisive action now, for sooner or later you will be compelled to act in self-defence. Why not join your comrades of the mines and meet the frontal attack of the Capitalists by mass action of the workers. The lock-out of the miners is the first battle. Your place is in the firing line."

The Conference adjourned until to-morrow without a decision.

UGLY SITUATION IN SCOTLAND.

While no further incidents have taken place in England and Wales, it is reported that an ugly situation is developing in Scotland. The pipers headed bands of miners at Benhar and demanded that the furnaces should be immediately extinguished. The police guards at Benhar were overpowered in a fight in which four policemen and several loyal employees were injured. The miners afterwards burned five hayricks and smashed the machinery and left twenty-five ponies underground to be drowned.

A mysterious explosion occurred at the Bettiston colliery near Glasgow after the manager had descended and examined the machinery. The manager was killed and others gravely injured.

Reinforcements of police have been sent to the pits in Lanarkshire and the Lothians in response to urgent requests for help.

The Electric Power station at Lochilly in Fife has failed and has cut off-water supply from a number of Fife villages. All the volunteers have been compelled to withdraw from the East Fife collieries.

The intimidation of the pumpmen threatens the Glamorgan, Cambrian and Naval Collieries in Wales with disaster.

PROSPECTS OF UNANIMITY REMOTE.

The prospects of seeking unanimity at to-morrow's resumed Conference of the Transport workers are believed to be remote. It is learned to-night that opposition to drastic action is becoming stronger.

The Kensington Gardens have been closed to the public. During the last Railway strike, the part of Hyde Park adjacent to the Kensington Gardens was used as the great milk distributing depot and apparently preparations are being made to establish a similar depot.

LORD CURZON'S FEARS.

RESOLUTION IN HOUSE OF LORDS.

Recd. 12 noon, April 7.

In the House of Lords introducing a similar resolution to that in the House of Commons Lord Curzon said he trembled to anticipate what would be the verdict of the Triple Alliance. A desperate spirit was already manifesting itself in some parts of the country. He had just learned from Scotland that the damage to some pit would be appalling, unless it were arrested within twenty-four hours and at the end of a week they might be confronted with a crisis as grave as any during the war. Lord Curzon continued to draw a picture of development of national convulsion, disorder, violence and acute class warfare. No Government could yield to such a menace. The food stocks in the country were ample. Steps were being taken to provide the necessary forces to maintain order to defend the public buildings and to protect the police and the brave men who were endeavouring to save the mines but the Government would take every opportunity towards conciliation.

MINERS' LEADERS DISAPPOINTED.

"MR. LLOYD GEORGE HAS SHUT THE DOOR ON EVERYTHING."

LONDON, April 6.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., April 7.

The Miners' leaders are disappointed with the Premier's speech, Mr. Hartshorn declaring "Mr. Lloyd George has shut the door on everything. I do not know what is going to happen but there will be no meeting between the Owners and the Miners' Federation on the lines suggested by Mr. Lloyd George."

THE RAY OF HOPE!

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, April 6 (12.15 a.m.)
Recd. Midnight April 8.

When the Coal Debate was renewed in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Lloyd George intervened and announced, amid cheers, the receipt of letters from the Mine-owners' and the Miners' Associations, agreeing to resume negotiations.

In the letter from the Mine-owners, the President gave assurances that if the Miners agreed to meet the owners, they would take steps to ensure that the collieries were kept free from water.

A HITCH!

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Recd. 1-30 a.m., April 8.

4-5 p.m.—The Miners' Federation has decided to meet the Representatives of Government and Mine-owners.

8-45 p.m.—Mr. Lloyd George announced in the House of Commons that a hitch had occurred in the proposed resumption of negotiations as the Miners Federation refused to instruct the pumpmen to resume work during the negotiations. Consequently, it is impossible for negotiations to be resumed, unless the obstacle could be overcome.

APPEAL TO MINERS.

3-5 p.m.—Mr. Lloyd George appealed to the members, especially to those who had influence with the Miners' Federation to induce the Federation to consider its decision with regard to the pumpmen. It might be due to misunderstanding. Naturally, the pumpmen would resume work on the old wages without prejudice to the proposed negotiations, which would begin while the mines were flooding. Many mines were seriously damaged already, and others were suffering damage. Officials were doing their best, but in some caser they were being obstructed. The premier urged that there was nothing derogatory for the Federation to give the pumpmen the necessary instructions, so that the mines should be available to the Miners, the owners and the Nation.

WANTED A REAL STATUS QUO!

9-30 p.m.—Mr. Duncan Graham, who is an advanced member of the Federation, replied that they were not prepared to withdraw the particular instructions to the pumpmen. Government wanted the Federation to allow individuals to be employed to defeat the miners. A real status quo was all that the miners were going back for. If the Premier offered that, the Federation would consider it, but they were not going to have advantages all on one side and he might urge everybody to fight as bitterly as possible against the attempt to force them back to the conditions which prevailed in 1914.

AN APPEAL TO MR. CLYNES.

Mr. Lloyd George did not believe that the refusal represented the final determination of the Federation, that while they were sitting at a table to discuss the national settlement of wages, the mines were to be gradually destroyed.

Mr. Lloyd George again asked for good offices of Mr. Clynes and others and said that he was prepared to meet the Miners' Executive to discuss the matter but in the meanwhile there was nothing to discuss between the owners and the miners.

EMERGENCY RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

The Emergency Resolutions were adopted by 270 votes to 60.

THURSDAY, THE CRITICAL DAY!

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 6.
Recd. 2-30 a.m. April 8.

In spite of the hitch in the resumption of coal negotiations hopes are expressed that it is still possible that the miner and owners can be brought together, to-morrow. The opinion is expressed in the Parliamentary circles that the condition with regard to the safety of mines is not unreasonable, and that the miners should be able to put themselves into a line with the public opinion by conceding the return and safety of men.

Meanwhile, the only hopeful feature of the situation is that Mr. Lloyd George to-night, asked the Miners Executive to meet him to-morrow, and hence to-morrow promises to be the critical day.

It is understood that Railwaymen are not definitely committed to strike, and if the negotiations can be reopened, the Triple Alliance will doubtless suspend action.

U.S. NOTE TO ALLIES

NOT BOUND BY TREATY OF VERSEILLES.

NOR BY LEAGUE OF NATIONS

BITTERNESS OVER EX-GERMAN COLONIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 6.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., April 7.

Paris.—According to the "Echo de Paris" the United States has forwarded a note to Britain, France and Italy declining to be bound by the Treaty of Versailles or the decisions of the League of Nations and complaining that the Allies have shared out the ex-German Colonies including the island of Yap without consulting America.

French opinion regards the note as seeking to establish a serious principle that America should not be bound by anything concluded in Europe since the armistice.

GREEK WITHDRAWAL.

END OF THE BATTLE OF ESKISHEHR

REPORTED CAPTURE OF BOURGAZ.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 5.
Recd. 12 noon, April 7.

A Greek communique of to-day's date says:—The battle of Eskishehr has ended. We have withdrawn to the point whence we started to attack. The Turks have not attempted to obstruct our withdrawal owing to their heavy losses. We have captured Bourgaz forty-five kilometres south of Uchak routing three hundred Turks and the railway station at Schivril routing two thousand.

South of Afium-Karahissar we forced the Forty-first Division coming from Cilicia to retreat.

ALLEGED BRITISH SUPPORT OF GREEKS.

REPORTED TO BE WITHOUT FOUNDATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 5.
Recd. 10-30 a.m., April 7.

It is authoritatively stated that the story from Angora that Britain is supporting the Greeks against the Turks is absolutely without foundation. It is again emphasised that the British Government still stands on the basis of the Greco-Turkish compromise, reached in London and while preventive pressure could not be put on either side, both the Greeks and the Turks have again been warned that if the London proposals are not agreed to and fighting ensues the responsibility will rest entirely with those carrying out the operations.

RESULTS OF LONDON CONFERENCE

BEKIRSAMI BEY OPTIMISTIC.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 6.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., April 7.

Constantinople.—In the course of an interview Bekirsami Bey expressed satisfaction with the results of the London Conference, notwithstanding the fact that the questions of Smyrna and Thrace had not been settled and that many provisions in the Treaty of Sevres relating to financial and economic matters and capitulations did not yet completely satisfy Turkish national claims.

He expressed optimism with regard to the outcome of the military operations and profound admiration for Tewfik with whom he hoped that Angora would soon be able to establish an agreement.

GREEK AGGRESSION AND BRITISH RESPONSIBILITY

H. M'S GOVT. DENY ALLEGATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, April 7.

A communique states:—The Government of India have noticed that the following cable despatched by its London correspondent on the 1st was published in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 5th April, 1921:—

"Despite denials British Government facilitated Greek's preparations. It worked throughout, depriving the Turks of the defensive means. Greek's recommending war without England's connivance is unbelievable. The delegation invitation to the London Conference was a ruse. Islam's destruction in Anatolia plotted. Turks opposing aggressions with desperate heroism. Whole orient will suffer if it remains a helpless spectator."

The Government of India have been authorised by His Majesty's Government to state that every one of the allegations regarding his Majesty's Government and the attitude of Great Britain is specifically false."

ASHFORD GOLF LINKS MURDER.

VICTIM A SINN FEINER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 5.
Recd. 3 a.m., April 7.

The victim, who was found shot dead on the Ashford Golf Links on April 4th, has been identified as Vincent Fovargue, who disappeared four months ago from Dublin where he was wanted by the Crown forces as a Sinn Feiner. Police investigation in London shows that Fovargue's body was driven in a motor car to the links.

B. E. O. A POINTMENTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 6.
Recd. 5 p.m., April 7.

The King has ordered following appointments to the British Empire order:—

Knight Commander:—Baba Sir Gurbakesh Singh, for operations against Afghanistan.

Commanderships:—J. M. Wright Superintendent of Ohin Hills, for services in Burma and Persia. D. Donald, Assistant Commissioner of Hangu and Samana, for operations against Afghanistan, G. A. Cooks and Lieut.-Col. F. C. Iremonger (both of the Punjab Police), for services in the Punjab.

CHANGE THE IRISH POLICY.

PURSUE A MAGNANIMOUS COURSE.

BISHOPS' APPEAL TO PREMIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, April 6.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., April 7.

A powerful appeal signed by nine English and Scottish Bishops and eleven Presidents and Moderators of the English and Scottish non-conformist denominations have addressed the Premier and Sir Hamar Greenwood and have circulated the Christian churches urging the Government to alter their Irish policy which is exposing us to misunderstanding and provoking hostile criticism throughout the Empire and the world. The appeal pleads that the Government should arrange truce and resolutely pursue a magnanimous course.

ZAGHLUL PASHA IN CAIRO.

PEOPLE'S MOST ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 6.
Recd. 5 p.m., April 7.

Cairo.—Delirious rejoicings marked the arrival of the veteran Nationalist leader, Zaghlul Pasha, from Alexandria. Zaghlul's journey to Cairo was a triumphal progress. Crowds were unprecedented, every railway station and siding being thronged. Bedouin horsemen galloped alongside the train. Many enthusiasts travelled to Cairo on the roof of a train. It is estimated that crowds on Cairo streets numbered four hundred thousand, including many villagers and vast numbers of women from harems. Order was almost perfect. The day was observed as a general holiday, and the town was gaily decorated resembling a vast carnival with bellagged and palm-bedecked trams and beflowered vehicles, while girls danced to the strains of native musicians.

SITUATION IN TEHERAN.

"MORE SATISFACTORY SINCE ADVENT OF NEW GOVT."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 6.
Recd. 5 p.m., April 7.

In the House of Commons, replying to Lt.-Commander Kenworthy, Sir Lloyd Graeme said that the Government reports had revealed a more satisfactory situation in Teheran since the new Government's advent. Government were sympathetically watching the efforts of the new Cabinet who might be assured that any action taken for the maintenance or order and the establishment of normal conditions would be welcome to His Majesty's Government.

PERSIAN AZERBAIJAN.

INVADED BY TURKS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 6.
Recd. 5 p.m., April 7.

Reuter learns that the Turks have invaded Persian Azerbaijan in the vicinity of Urmia and have defeated small forces of the Persian Cossacks, but the affair is of no great consequence.

INTERNATIONAL LAWN TENNIS.

HOW DAVIS CUP TIES ARE TO BE COMPLETED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 5.
Recd. 3 a.m., April 7.

New York.—The Lawn Tennis Association has advised the challenging nations for the Davis Cup that the first round must be completed by July 30th if played in the United States and by July 9th if played anywhere else. The second round must be completed, wherever it is played, by August 6th, the third round by August 13th and the fourth round by August 20th.

The challenge round begins at Forest Hills (New York) on September 2nd.

UGANDA'S FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS

POSITION JUSTIFIES LOAN FROM IMPERIAL TREASURY

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 6.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., April 7.

Nairobi.—At the imposing ceremony of the opening of the First Legislative Council the Governor announced that Uganda was not only financially sound with the surplus of the revenue but the position justified the Imperial Treasury in granting a loan.

The Peninsular and Orient has declared an "interim" dividend at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum for deferred stock, tax free, for the six months ending March 31st.

FRANCE'S FOREIGN POLICY.

M. BRIAND ON BAD FAITH OF GERMANY.

NOT TO SIGN TRADE AGREEMENT WITH SOVIET RUSSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 6.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., April 7.

A Paris message states that in the Senate in the course of a speech on foreign policy M. Briand attributed France's anxious financial situation to the bad faith of Germany, who had endeavoured to aggravate the temporary differences which had arisen between the Allies, but who had unexpectedly encountered a solid front. He expressed the opinion that Germany would soon divulge her at present concealed sources of revenue when she realised that the Allies were determined to enforce the Treaty.

He declared that France had considered it prudent not to follow Britain's lead in signing the trade agreement with Soviet Russia.

REDRESS AGAINST O. C.

INDIAN ARMY OFFICER'S RIGHT OF APPEAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 5.
Recd. 12 noon, April 7.

In the House of Commons during the second reading of the Amendments to Army Act, Col. Yate said he welcomed the clause by which an officer of the Indian Army seeking redress against a commanding officer, might complain to the Governor-General who would order an enquiry and if the officer desired to report to His Majesty through the Secretary of State. Col. Yate suggested that some sort of independent tribunal should take up the officer's case and a make report for the benefit of the higher officers, who had to consider the case. The only appeal at present was to someone, who was probably the man appealed against.

SUING SECRETARY OF STATE FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT.

BRITISH-BORN SUBJECTS RIGHTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 5.
Recd. 10-30 a.m., April 7.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Thomas Griffiths, Mr. Montagu stated that the new Reform Act would in no way affect the pre-existing right of a British-born subject to sue for breach of contract for personal service in India. The Secretary of State in Council would remain the authority for recruitment of all India services and would consequently remain the contracting party for them.

Recruitment in England of services, the members of which would now be appointed and controlled by the provincial Governments, would probably mostly be handed over to the High Commissioner for India who, subject to instructions from the authorities in India, for whom he was acting, would be empowered to contract on their behalf, but in the name of the Secretary of State in Council. Therefore it would still be open to officers like Mr. Denning to sue the Secretary of State in Council.

THE HIMALAYAN EXPEDITION.

PRINCE OF WALES RECEIVES COL. BURY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 5.
Recd. 10-30 a.m., April 7.

At a meeting of the Geographical Society Sir Francis Younghusband stated that the Prince of Wales had received Colonel Howard Bury and that the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York spent an hour looking at the survey party's maps and plans. The Prince of Wales has contributed fifty sterling to the funds wishing the expedition all success.

THEFT BY A LADY.

MRS. GORDON LOWE SENTENCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 5.
Recd. 12 noon, April 7.

A message from Nice states that Mrs. Gordon Lowe was to-day sentenced by the Correctional Tribunal to one year's imprisonment and a fine of five hundred francs on the charge of stealing valuables from the clothing of the players on the Cannes Tennis Courts. She was, however, granted the benefit of the First Offenders' Act so far as imprisonment was concerned, the execution of this portion of the sentence being thus suspended indefinitely.

A message from Rome states that the Pope to-day received in private audience the Rev. Francis Coppel, Bishop of Nagpur. His Holiness evinced keen interest in the report of distant diocese work accomplished there under difficult conditions.

A message from Havana states that the eighth chess match was drawn after thirty moves.

A SHOCKING MURDER.

"AGITATOR" SHOT AT SADRA.

CULPRIT NOT FOUND.

Mr. Dalpatrai Prabhudas Mehta wires to us under date Sadra, April 7:

"My father, Parbhudas Kuberdas, a leading Shroff in the village of Vasna was shot and most cruelly murdered, on Wednesday morning at 7 a.m. within a few yards distance from the Darbargadh. Culprit not yet found. Prompt and searching inquiry immediately needed. On account of the quarrel between the Thakore Sahib and the people, no justice is expected at the hands of the Taluka police.

The Mahajan and Punch of Vasna (Mahi Kantha) wire to us under same date:-

"Our leader, Mr. Parbhudas Kuberdas, was shot dead most cruelly on Wednesday morning, near the Darbargadh. Culprit not found out. Immediate inquiry by Dy. Agency Police most earnestly requested. Person and property in danger."

MR. JANMAHOMED JUNIGO DEAD.

HEAD OF MUHAJRIN DELEGATION.

(From a Correspondent.)

AJMER, April 6.

Mr. Janmahomed Janigo, head of the Muhajrin Delegation from Afghanistan, who came here with Maulana Shaukat Ali to join the Khilafat Conference and who had since then been ill, died of typhoid yesterday morning.

The deceased was buried at Anasagar Lake at 2 a.m. this morning.

The Funeral procession was accompanied by crowds of Hindus and Musalmans of Ajmer and suburbs. The prayer was conducted by Maulana Moinuddin in Durgah Shareef. The public meeting assembled in Idgah to celebrate the inauguration of the National Week expressed grief at the premature death and sympathy with the bereaved family and Indian Muhajrin in Afghanistan.

PROBLEM OF ABKARI REFORMS

ADVOCACY OF POLICY OF PROHIBITION

(Associated Press.)

POONA, April 7.

At a meeting held yesterday under the chairmanship of Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Dr. Macnicol made constructive suggestions regarding the solution of the problem of the abkari reform through the local legislative councils. Mr. V. R. Shinde and Mr. Lavate, a leading abkari reformer of Poona joined in the discussion both advocating immediate adoption of the policy of prohibition. There was a lively discussion in the meeting which aimed against abkari department.

APRIL 6TH.

HARTAL ALL OVER INDIA.

We have received several messages from the Associated Press and other correspondents informing that hartal was observed throughout India on April 6 inaugurating the Satyagraha week.

NAGPUR, April 6.

A number of stations report observance of Hartal to-day in commemoration of Satyagraha movement. At Lucknow, Lahore, Amritsar and Karachi Hartal was fairly complete while in Calcutta it was only partial and devoid of usual enthusiasm. At Nagpur it passed off quietly.

P. & O. DOCK LABOURERS' STRIKE.

ULTIMATUM TO MEN.

The P. and O. Dock labourers' strike is continuing. A notice was put at the entrance of the Dockyard on Thursday, stating that if the men on strike did not return to work by Monday the 11th, they would be considered as dismissed and that all their claims to pension and gratuity for previous services would be forfeited. It was further stated that of any of these men offered to join the works after Monday they would be taken on the basis of new employees.

Some of the men who turned up to the Dockyard after reading the notice returned to their Union office to consult the office-bearers there.

END OF JUTE MILL'S STRIKE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 7.

The strike of ten thousand employees of three jute mills at Howrah and Sibpore has been settled and men resumed work this morning. The sardar to whom they objected on the ground that he interfered with their anti-drink movement has been dismissed.

The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay has fixed Tuesday, the 26th April 1921, for a Justices' Election to fill up the casual vacancy in the Corporation owing to the resignation of Lt.-Col. E. M. Carter.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

(Continued from Page 6.)

proves that a large number of the stock was not properly utilised at all.

Outlay on Rolling Stock.

It is quite evident that the alleged shortage of wagons is not proven, and that increase in stock results in *less* work. This being so, before any demand for increase of stock is met by Government, very *clear and convincing proof* that such increase is necessary and that such increase would relieve congestion resulting in more efficient work should be asked for as reckless expenditure on stock has absorbed immense sums that could have been spent more profitably. At the end of the year 1914-15 the total value of rolling stock on the eight broad gauge rail-roads was about seventy-nine crores while in 1905 it was only forty crores, the increase in the ten year period being thirty-nine crores or an annual average of four crores. The figures according to the different railways are shown below:—

	1905	1914-15
East Indian	12	21
North Western	7	19
G. I. P.	7	13
B. N. R.	4	9
B. B. & C. I.	2	5
O. R. R.	2	5
E. B.	2	4
M. & S. M.	3	8

Main Causes of Congestion

If the extravagant waste on additional rolling stock is to be prevented and the best return on the capital invested is to be got, the main causes of congestion should be found out and remedies should be speedily and effectively applied. The most important cause of congestion is the want of double track on main roads. The absence of centralised handling of the stock in the busy season, inadequate facilities, along detention of wagons by the different roads and the traders, circuitous routing, antiquated appliances, abnormal empty running conflict of interests between the different roads, lack of effective control and supervision, slow speeds of goods trains, slow repairs, wasteful loading, disastrous competion, diversion of routes, are other defects in working. The way in which export traffic and coal traffic for long distances is handled are also important factors. The premature adoption of high power locomotives, and heavy high capacity wagons for unsuitable conditions should also be noted.

Double Tracking an Urgent Reforms.

The very small proportion of the main line mileage that is double tracked on the most important railways is are of the unique features of the Indian system. Important main routes carrying heavy traffic as well as several sections thereof that are always congested still remain single tracked. A great deal of the difficulty experienced with the rolling-stock question is due to this factor. Double tracking of the lengths where congestion is chronic and of the arterial main lines is a reform that should be taken up at once and should precede and very large additions of stock.

In the principal roads the following sections are the only ones that have a double track now:—

E. I. Ry.—Calcutta to Allahabad 564 miles.
B. B. & C. I. Ry.—Bombay to Baroda 248 miles.
G. I. P.—Bombay to Itarsi 460 miles; Bombay to Poona 116 miles; Nagpur Branch 109 miles.
North-Western.—Karachi to Kotri 110 miles; Samasata to Lahore and Lahore to Sahranpur 500 miles.
B. N. R.—Calcutta to Kharagpur 70 miles.
O. R. R.—Calcutta to Kharagpur 22 miles.
E. B. R.—Calcutta to Kharagpur 133 miles.

Taking the North-Western Railway into consideration we find that in the line from Karachi to Lahore, the two ends are double track but the length from Kotri to Samasata is single track. This should be doubled at once as it is this disadvantage that has caused much congestion and block when grain is moved to Karachi imports from the part up country.

The state managed O. and R. Ry, has practically no double track. The main line from Sahranpur to Moghul Serai should be doubled. On the E. I. R., the present double track between Calcutta and Allahabad should be quadrupled and the section between Allahabad and Delhi should be doubled.

Out of the sixteen thousand miles of State lines, broad-gauge, only two thousand miles of road are double tracked. This is a very poor proportion. A comprehensive programme of double tracking with all the consequential improvements should be speedily carried out.

Provision of Sidings.

On the broad-gauge main lines the provision of sidings, except in a few, are inadequate. This is very noticeable in the North-Western Railway. For a running track mileage of 4,500 the sidings represent only 1,250. So also is the case with the O. and R.R. Some years ago heavy engines of high power, of the American type, were ordered for this railway, but the work done has not been satisfactory. One of the principal reasons is to be sought in the lack of siding accommodation. A running track mileage of 1,550 has only 340 miles of sidings.

The Bengal Nagpur Railway requires a greater sidings mileage that it has got at present. The heavy coal and mineral traffic of this line now suffers much congestion on account of this defect. The position of the B. B. & C. I. is much worse.

Of the metre gauge lines the M. & S. M. Railway is the worst offender. For a running track mileage of 1,500 it has sidings of only 171 miles.

Through speed of goods trains.

In the year 1907 the average through speed of goods trains was 16 on the E. I. R., 15 on the E. B. R., 12 on the B. N. R., 11 on the North-Western, and 10 on the B. B. & C. I. This cannot be regarded as satisfactory. In the year 1914-15, the position was worse. Instead of an increase, there has been actually a decrease. It was 15 on the E.I.R., 10 on the B.N.R. and the North-Western, and 8 on the B. B. & C. I. The following remarks of Mr. Robertson are of special importance now as when they were penned:—"As an illustration of the great advantages which may be expected from an acceleration of the goods traffic, it may be mentioned that, by increasing the speed at which goods are now carried to twice the present average, a railway would immediately increase the work done by its rolling stock by one hundred per cent., less the time taken to load and unload the second consignment, and could thus carry the *same* traffic as it now carries *with half* the stock necessary under present conditions, thereby *saving the enormous* outlay incurred in the provision of so *excessive* a supply of rolling stock as now exists on some of the railways, and in addition the great after-expense of maintaining and renewing these unnecessary wagons, and it could do all this without any increase in the running speed of its trains. If, at the same time, the running speed of the trains was raised, the amount of work which could be obtained from the rolling stock would be still further increased."

Stock Under Repairs or Renewals: High percentage:

Referring to the position in the year 1901, Mr. Robertson said that the number of engines and vehicles under repairs at any one time on Indian railways was *very high* and added "This cannot be regarded as at all satisfactory. There is, in my opinion, room on all railways for a *very marked improvement* in connection with this important matter." In the year 1913-14, though the position was a little better, there was no marked improvement in all the railways except the E.I.R. and the B. B. and C. I. Railways, regarding engines. As regards coaching stock the condition became worse. The percentages in 1901 and 1913-14 are shown below:—

	1901	1913-14
E. I. R.	13	21
G. I. P.	11	22
O. R. R.	7	19
B. B. & C. I.	11	17
B. N. R.	11	15

As regards the goods stock there has been no improvement on all railways and while in the case of same the condition was more or less stationary there was deterioration in others:—

	1901	1913-14
G. I. P.	5	7
B. B. & C. I.	4	4
O. R. R.	2	5

Last yeear's Programme thirty crores.

In the last year's programme provision for an expenditure of thirty crores was made, of which twenty crores were earmarked for outlay on rolling stock, and ten crores for open line improvements. The quantity of stock added during the last two years would be 733 locomotives, coaching vehicles 1,760, and goods wagons to the extent of 25,400. The budgeted outlay for the last year is thus distributed:—

(Lakhs of Rs.)

	Rolling stock	Open Line Improvement.
North- Western	3,59	180
B. N. R.	4,42	78
E. I. R.	2,11	91
G. I. P.	1,30	197
M. & S. M.	1,84	82
B. B. & C. I.	1,22	93
E. B.	1,93	46
All Railways (State)	20 crores	10 crores.

Rates and Fares: Classification and Maxima and Minima

The maximum and minimum fares for passengers for the third or lowest class are 3 pies and 1½ pies per mile per passenger respectively. The companies working the State lines are allowed liberty within these limits. The maximum fares for the intermediate, second and first class passengers are 4½, 9, and 18 pies per mile per passenger respectively, the corresponding minimum being 3, 6, and 12 pies per mile per passenger respectively. As a war measure for the first, second and intermediate classes to 24, 12 and 6 pies per mile was given. In the case of third class passengers the maximum was raised to 4 pies per mile for mail and fast trains only.

For goods traffic the rates are as follow:—

Class.	pies per maund per mile maximum	minimum
X Explosives etc.	1½	1/6
5th	1	1/6
4th	5/6	1/6
3rd	2/3	1/6
2nd	1/2	1/6
1st	1/3	1/10
Coal, special rate ...	1/6 to 1/10	1/10 to 1/15 and 1/20.

The Government fix the classification of goods and have the power to vary the maxima and minima from time to time. There are several anomalies regarding the classification in force on the different systems and the rates charged on the same commodity by different railways and by the same railway.

Internal and Export Traffic: Undu'y Low Rates

The non-interference policy pursued by the Government and the wide limits between the maxima and minima have enabled the managing companies to quote unduly low rates on grain and seed traffic to the seaports and on manufactured goods from the seaports to the upcountry central distributing centres. The region from Delhi to Cawnpore has been the theatre of strife. From Delhi the ports of Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi are more or less equidistant, and the E.I.R., North-Western, and the two lines serving Bombay the G. I. P. and the B. B. & C. I. offer alternative routes. At Cawnpore the G. I. P. and E. I. R. are the competitors

This practice of quoting unduly low rates to and from the ports has resulted in the subordination of internal trade to export and import trade. Within the same railway route, very high rates are levied for short distance traffic, and the rates on many raw and half manufactured articles are higher than those on fully manufactured articles to longer distances. Grain for internal consumption is charged higher than shipment consignments. The penalising of internal trade and indigenous industries as well as the loss of revenue to the State are the evil effects of this policy.

If the anomalies are removed by a uniform system of classification and the levelling up of the unduly low rates to and from the ports, the grievances of the Indian commercial and industry would be redressed, and the railway revenue to the State would be increased. It is in this direction, therefore, that action by the Government should be taken.

S. V. DORAISWAMI.

BACK TO INDIANISM.

II.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In my former letter I described the condition of the latter day Hindus of the Puranic period. The change of a dynasty did not change them for the worst, but added something to their comfort and prosperity. Besides the King himself was not autocratic, he was guided by a cabinet of eight ministers (ashta pradhans) and an assembly of the delegates of the people. Though he was the Chief Magistrate he was not above the laws and had to conform to the rules and customs prevailing among his subjects. Any glaring infringement of them was the cause of his unpopularity and a sure sign of a minister or general's revolt backed up by the people. So India in the olden days was not a country peopled by slaves with no voice in the government of their country. The people were consulted and ruled according to laws made by them. Mercy was and is a delightful characteristic of the Indians and to such an extent was this divine trait universal among them that not only kings, but private individuals endowed hospitals and rest houses for ailing and aged animals and birds. The laws of warfare were strictly chivalrous and honourable. They fought, but they never plundered or burnt the crops or confiscated the property or impressed the people to labour like their slaves when they invaded a country. If we now turn to the Mohammadan period, though we find some kings suspicious and cruel to the nobles and great men whom they dreaded as their possible rivals, the country was neither so starving nor so poor as it is now.

Ibn Batuta a native of Morocco who visited India during the time of Mohamed Tughlak describes the state of the country. He states that the travellers who disembarked at Lahiri Bunder (Near Karachi) the chief part of India of those times were detained as guests of the country, by the Shah Bunder or port officer, their statements recorded and sent to the King at Delhi by runners whose relays were posted at every stage of 8 Miles so that a letter depatched from Lahiri to Delhi a distance of 800 Miles reached in a week and a reply was received back within 3 weeks. The King after reading the statement and finding that the travellers were respectable ordered them to be sent to Delhi—If he found any traveller whose stay in the country he considered undesirable the man was sent back from Lahiri Bunder in the next ship at the King's expense to his country if he was penniless The King took the most particular care that no traveller or merchant who came to India could take away the gold and silver from the country. It was the manufactured products like the mulmuls, khimhobe, mushrooms, ivory works, brass-works, jewellries, arms, swords, shields, scents and medicines which were taken away by foreign merchants in exchange the gold they brought Batuta humourously remarks that the gold and silver of the whole world were poured into the insatiable mouth of Hindustan and yet the demand for her finished products continued to increase everyday and thus India was getting richer and richer and her arts flourished even when her Kings were mad, and there were incessant revolts and rebellions. Grain and live stock were strictly while forbidden to be exported and the wheat was sold at the rate of 40 seers pucca per Rupee and ghee at 7½ to 8 seers pucca per Rupee during the time of Akbar. While the gold and silver were abundant the necessities of life were surprisingly cheap and hence the people were happy, contented and virtue and lived to a vigourous old age Dr. Francois Berier who visited India at the time of the fratricidal war among the sons of Shah Jehan and lived for some years during the earlier part of the reign of Aurangzab, as a medical attendant to one of the nobles of the court, Danish-Mundkhan Penjhazari (commander of 5,000 horses) is amazed at the abundance prevailing in India. He describes Delhi as a huge city of 2 million souls with fruits of Khorassan and Afghanistan selling at rates which evenpoor people could afford to pay. The same old principle of non-exportation of the gold and specie of the country was strictly enforce. Even ambassadors of foreign sovereigns visiting the court of the grand Mogul who were munificently rewarded, were tempted to invest their monies in the finished products of the country so that they might make huge profits by selling them at home. The emperors patronised artisans and manufacturers and rewarded them handsomely. Painting so disliked by strict Muslims had a share of the Emperor's patronage. Jehangir in his memoirs rapturiously praises the works of Ustad Behzad the court painter and describes how Municificently he dealt with him. Liberty of speech and writing was an established fact. Jehangir during the latter part of his reign was at variance with his son Prince Khurram afterwards the Emperor Shah Jehan who was in revolt. The Emperor whenever he refers to him during this period calls him by the nickname of Bedowlat i.e., Powerless. When Shah Jehan ascended the throne he did not suppress his father's memoirs on account of vituperations showered on him and thus gave a bright example of kingly toleration. Niamut-khan Ali in his diary had exquisitely ridiculed Aurangzab and yet the Emperor had the magnanimity to employ him as his Private Secretary and writer.—Yours, etc.

HAKIM RAMLAL RAMNARAIN.

28 Frere Road, Bombay.

(To be continued.)

Official & Personal.

The Hon. Sir George S. Curtis, K.C.S.I., I.C.S., is permitted to resign his office of Member of Council with effect from the 17th April 1921.

BURMA NEWS.

PRAYER DAY FOR VICTIMS OF NANKANA MASSACRE.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, April 6.

All Sikhs in the Police Force in Rangoon town were granted a holiday to-day, being a prayer day for the victims of the Nankana Sahib Tragedy.

A meeting of the Sikhs held on Sunday passed resolutions according a full support to the movement of control over Gurdwara and shrines by the Sikhs only and pledging support to Thromani Gurdwra Parkandhak Committee, resenting arresting of certain Sikhs who were following legitimate religious observances in Gurdwaras.

The clerical staff of the Burma Railway, working within the Rangoon Municipal limits, have petitioned for the increased house allowances owing to high rents and for retention of the allowance when on leave for over three months as they have to retain house and avoid difficulty in finding fresh accommodation and exorbitant *salami* demanded by landlords.

"THIS REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT."

U. P. GOVT. AT WAR

(Associated Press)

ALLAHABAD, April 6.

The United Provinces Government has addressed a circular to the Commissioner (which the "Independent" publishes) dealing with the Non-Cooperation movement and which says Government officials should now be encouraged to declare themselves with the approval of Government against this revolutionary movement. They may be authorized to oppose it openly and by every legitimate means in their power. Moderate element an the country may be organised and led with te express object of defeating the N. C. O. movement.

"THE PLIGHT OF GUJERAT."

OFFICIAL DEFENCE.

The Director of Information writes:—

In a leading article published in your paper on March 31st under the heading "The plight of Gujarat you say:—

"The extent of the official callousness in the midst of admitted famine conditions is freshly illustrated in the increase of assessment by so much as three to four annas in the Rupee which is about to be enforced in Dhandhuka Taluka."

This statement is quite unwarranted. The officer appointed to make any revision that might be necessary in the settlement has not yet submitted his report. When it is completed it will have to be scrutinized by the Collector, the Settlement Commissioner, and the Divisional Commissioner, before it is submitted to Government. So far from any decision having been arrived at the proposals for revision of the assessment have not even reached Government. In any event the revised rates (if any) could not be levied until 1923-1924. The allegation of official callousness in this connection would therefore appear to be unfounded.

One of your Correspondents in a recent article described his visit to a village and drew a picture of the distress among the Bhils and referred to the "spectacle of thousands of starving Bhils." This is incorrect. There is no such spectacle. In the same article the migration to Malwa was referred to in a manner which seemed to suggest that it was due to a local famine. But the exodus to Malwa for the wheat harvest is an annual event, which produces good wages. The digging of lotus roots mentioned in another article is not, as the writer seemed to imply, a last desperate expedient to stave off starvation. Lotus roots are sold in the neighbouring Bazaars at the same price as maize and are eaten by rich and poor alike. The local board work referred to as having been discondinued was stopped because other work was available for the few persons applying to be employed on it.

Nor is it correct to say that local officals "fail to understand the people's grievences and reuiremeqnts". It is perhaps not unnatural for philanthropic gentlemen visiting a particular district and seeing one or two cases of undoubted distress to wonder whether local officials are doing all that can be done to alleviate that distress. It may seem to your correspondents that more might be done than is being done, but it must be remembered that local officers, while not less sympathetic towards those who may be in distress, have to look ahead and consider the conditions over a wide area, in order to ensure that their resources shall be readily available when distress becomes really serious and not frittered away in vicarious relief. The famine code, far from being designed to restrict or hamper the work of the local officials, has been compiled in order that their efforts may be conducted in a scientific and systematic way by methods based on long and careful observation of the requirements of famine relief.

LAWYERS WELCOME LORD READING

(Reuter's Telegram.)

DELHI, April 6.

His Excellency the Viceroy received a deputation from the representatives of All-India vakils' Conference at the viceregal lodge this morning. Sir Sivaswami Iyer welcomed the viceroy on behalf of the deputation, and read the address.

The Viceroy, who spoke extempore, thanked the deputation for their kind welcome which was intended as a tribute from lawyers to a lawyer. He was strengthened in the belief that he would always have thir goodwill and support in his aruous task.

BOY SCOUT SYSTEM.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, April 6.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has issued an appeal in connection with the Boy Scout movement. His Royal Highness says that at least £200,000 is essential in order to carry on and to put the movement on a sound footing.

The Viceroy, and the Chief Scout for India has issued the appeal to all classes and races in India in the confidence that it will meet with generous support.

Information has been received that in the first fortnight over £30,000 has been collected and the total is now in the neighbourhood £50,000. It is confidently expected that India's response will be on an equally generous scale. Subscriptions may be sent to E. E. Save, Esq., Hony. Treasurer, Boy, Scouts Association, c/o. Alliance Bank of Simla, Calcutta, or direct to the Alliance Bank of Simla for credit to the Prince of Wales Boy Scouts Fund.

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT IN U. P.

PICKETTING TO BE STOPPED

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, April 7.

The following press communique has been issued:—

Attention of the local Government has been drawn to the Temperance movement in connection with the Non-Cooperation movement. With the Temperance movement the local Government have every sympathy, so long as it proceeds on legitimate and peaceful lines, but it has been reported that the supporters of Non-Cooperation are using intimidation and wrongful restraints in order to compel consumers of country spirit to abandon their habits and to prevent excise vendors from practising their trade. Both the consumer and the vendor are entitled to protection from outside interference and to have the vicinity of shops cleared of picketting. The local Government are accordingly pleased to direct that in all cases where there are complaints of intimidation every effort should be made to give protection which the law affords. Officers of the Excise Department should be instructed at once to report to the local magistrate all cases in which shops are being picketted and to ask for assistance in preventing restraint and intimidation.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 7.

A western disturbance has caused local rain in Baluchistan and Kashmir. There has been nearly general rain in Assam and few falls in Tenasserim and south Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Dibrugarh three-quarters' of an inch, Sibsagar a half, Gauhati one, Cherrapunji one and half, Dras a half, Quetta and Kalat a quarter, Madras three-quarters. The weather is unsettled over great part of the country except Burma.

Forecast:—Extension of local rain into Bengal, Punjab, North-West Frontier Province and along Madras coast.

TRADE UNION CONGRESS. OF INDIA.

RESOLUTIONS AT INFORMAL MEETING

An informal meeting of the Standing Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress was held on the 5th inst. at Tammarind Lane, Bombay, under the Presidentship of Lala Lajpat Rai. It was informally resolved at the meeting:—

(1) Mr. L. R. Tairsee be requested to prepare the statement of accounts before the end of April and send a copy of the same to the President.

(2) Confirmed the appointment of Mr. Chamanlal as General Secretary and Messrs. M. D. Dalvi and Anantram Vaikuntram as Asstt. Secretaries.

(3) To issue the draft constitution of the Trade Union Congress with a forwarding letter asking them to discuss the constitution and send their opinions to the Office within a month.

(4) To call a meeting of the Standing Committee in June, the exact date be fixed after consulting the President.

(5) The President explained to the meeting that account of the sum of Rs. 2,500 received by him from Mr. F. J. Ginvala for the relief of the Railway strikers of Lahore and which was subsequently placed at his personal disposal by Mr. Ginvala and the subscribers, he has transfered Rs. 1,500 to the account of the Trade Union Congress of India giving credit to the N. W. R. Association for that amount as part of the affiliation fees due from them to the Trade Union Congress, and that he has deducted the expenses of the two trips that he took to Bombay for the Trade Union Congress to that Account, and is using the balance for the purposes of the Congress. He asked for the informal approval of the meeting to the course adopted by him which was granted. It was also agreed the President had full power to use the balance at his discretion for the general purposes of the Trade Union Congress and for his own office expenses.

Constable Kodulal, one of the wounded at Nagpur on 23rd last month, died of wounds last night in Mayo hospital. His dead body was removed to funeral ground this morning in a procession accompanied by music and by Inspector-General of Police, Divisional Commissioner, Chief Secretary to C. P. Government, District Magistrate, District Superintendent of Police and other police officers and subordinate staff of police.

TOPICS OF TO-DAY

BY MAHATMA GANDHI

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":

Indians in South Africa

Despite the mission of Sir Benjamin Robertson, the South African Commission has delivered an adverse finding. Commissions, Lord Morley has often said, serve no useful purpose. They raise false hopes, and, for the time being, divert public attention from matters they are appointed to deal with. They give time for passions to cool down. But they rarely do justice. Indeed, it is notorious that Commissions avoid abstract justice. They offer, or effect, compromises. But the South African Commission has offered, or effected, no compromise. It has delivered the Indian into the hands of his white rival in trade. It has reaffirmed the principle of white supremacy, as Mr. Andrews so often puts it. The principle has almost become a passion and a religion. In 1901, the late Sir Pherozeshah ruled me for 'wasting my time,' as he put it, on South Africa. During the Satyagraha campaign, he was the last, as he said himself, to be enthused. And when he was enthused, it was not the justice of the cause (which he never doubted) but it was the incarceration of Mrs. Gandhi which roused his chivalrous spirit, and threw him into the struggle. He used to say that I should return to India and work for the freedom of the whole of India, rather than for a handful of Indians in South Africa.

I thought then, as I think even now, that whilst the uncrowned king of the Presidency of Bombay was right about concentrating on India's freedom, he was wrong in thinking that I should have withdrawn from South Africa. We dare not neglect our countrymen abroad. The battle of India's freedom involves the protection of the rights of the least of our countrymen, no matter where they might be situated. But at the present moment, I must invite our countrymen in South Africa to carry on their battle bravely and single-handed, and help us here in the best way they can. India's fate must be decided one way or the other (and so far as I know only one way) during this year. We shall be better able to protect them then, than now.

The South African problem bears the same character as the problem at home. We too are fighting the religion of white supremacy. The refusal to recognise the Muslim claim, the encircling of the Arabs, the negotiations with the Ameer, the refusal to stop the pensions of Sir Michael O'Dwyer and General Dyer, and frankly to dismiss men who maltreated the Punjabees in 1919, are symptoms of the same disease. Either that supremacy must go in its entirety, or those of us, who recognise the tubercular nature of the disease must perish in the attempt to combat it. The Government of India, can, if they wish, put up an energetic and open fight against the proposed breach of faith which the Commission implies. The spirit of the settlement of 1918 was that the position of the Indian all over South Africa must be levelled up; and not a single right then existing should be in any way endangered. The Commission has not only put its imprimatur on the encroachments already made on existing rights, but it has itself suggested further and egregious curtailment thereof. Between free nations such an authoritative pronouncement would lead to open rupture. The Report of the Commission can only spur my Non-Cooperation spirit to further effort.

The Meaning of Swaraj

A friend from South Africa writes to say that several Europeans there are prepared to help the struggle for Swaraj, but they want to be assured on certain points. As the points raised are of general importance, I gladly deal with them here.

(1) Does Mr. Gandhi's Swaraj mean sovereign independence, or full responsible Government within the Empire on Dominion lines?

I should certainly be satisfied with full responsible Government on Dominion lines, if the Khilafat and the Punjab wrongs are redressed. India cannot remain within the Empire, if the latter cannot redress the two wrongs; for full responsible Government will have no meaning for India, if she cannot refuse to give pensions to officers who have wronged her, or if she cannot secure a settlement of the Khilafat terms. England then becomes an 'enemy country' for India.

(2) Do the Muslims claim Palestine, or will they restore it to the Jews who are the original owners?

The Muslims claim Palestine as an integral part of Jaziratul-Arab. They are bound to retain its custody, as an injunction of the Prophet. But that does not mean that the Jews and the Christians cannot freely go to Palestine, or even reside there and own property. What non-Muslims cannot do is to acquire sovereign jurisdiction. The Jews cannot receive sovereign rights in a place which has been held for centuries by Muslim powers by right of religious conquest. The Muslim soldiers did not shed their blood in the late war for the purpose of surrendering Palestine out of Muslim control. I would like my Jewish friends to impartially consider the position of the seventy million Muslims of India. As a free nation, can they tolerate what they must regard [illegible] disposal of their sacred possession?

The New Viceroy.

I think the duty of Non-Cooperators is clear regarding Lord Reading. Whilst we may not take part in any demonstrations of welcome, we may not also undertake, or countenance, any counter-demonstration. We have no quarrel with Englishmen, or even with officials as such. We seek to, and we must, destroy the system they are called upon to administer, because we regard it as wholly evil in its totality. We must dissociate ourselves from individual officials, who, like Sir Michael O'Dwyer and General Dyer, have wronged India, and have been untrue to her salt. Lord Reading has a golden opportunity. He belongs to a race which has a fine imagination. He knows what a 'pariah' means and how he feels. If he examines the non-cooperators' case with impartiality, and if he fails in his advocacy of her claims, he must himself become a non-cooperator. He may not ask them to forgive, where there is no frank and full repentance. Nor must he ask the Muslims to give up their just claims or the Hindus to sell their fellow-countrymen. Lastly, His Excellency may not ask India to postpone the attainment of her birthright, whether for the sake of Lancashire or any other consideration. His Lordship therefore will have an exceptionally strong will to resist an environment which is almost wholly antagonistic to the Indian case. Non-Cooperators must do nothing to add to his difficulties. We must give His Excellency the fullest credit for meaning to do well. But I would also warn them against building hopes on Lord Reading *doing* anything. This is a battle of self-reliance. We must create the environment we need for our free nourishment. And, among the things we must do, one is to secure the good-will of true men and women by our exemplary behaviour.

Repression and its lesson.

I had the pleasure, whilst at Nagpur, studying Dr. Cunha's speech which is the subject matter of prosecution against him. Even as it stands reported by the C. I. D. reporter, it is extremely inoffensive. It is, to use Lord Chelmsford's expression, "pitched of epithet. It is a reasoned speech. But it discusses a republican form of government. If that is the gravamen of the offence, then almost every Congressman is an offender. For he will not hesitate to think of, and work for, a republic, if he could not gain his birth-right without complete independence. The fact is, that the temperance movement has sprung on the people in the Central and other Provinces, and the Government cannot tolerate it. Bhagvantdevji, whom the local men delight to call Mahatma, is the respected superintendent of the Non-co-operation Ashram—flourishing institution in Nagpur. He is an effective speaker and worker. He must also be silenced in the cause of the Abkari revenues. That is my reading of the prosecutions in the Central Provinces and elsewhere. By all means prosecute for violence those, who incite people to do, or who themselves do, violence to iquir dealers or visitors to liquor shops, but why at this late stage prosecute people under sedition sections? The answer is simple. There no violence used by responsible persons connection with drink. Irresponsible violence can be checked in a moment. But that is not what the Government want. They dread the approaching disappearance of the drink and the opium revenue. And they are intent upon preventing (to them) the catastdophe by every means legitimate or otherwise.

...

Corner the Government.

If my reading be correct, the remedy is simple. Let us not give the Government even a colourable pretence for prosecution. If sedition means disaffection towards the present system of Government, it is a virtue, and a duty. But we do not need preach it. There is no affection for the system even on the part of men. They hold their titles, as several have admitted, because they have not the courage to risk loss of their wealth. I know more than one who were threatened with confiscation of their Jagirs if they gave up Government favours. I know many more who would not give up their titles or other honours, because they fear loss of banking custom. So far is the influence of Government felt! But all these would welcome the destruction of a system under which, if they gain a few lacs of rupees, crores are drained out of the country without adequate return. I repeat, therefore, that we need not preach disaffection. We cannot paint the system blacker than it appears to the average audience to-day. All we need do is to show the people the way to destroy it. That way is self-purification. We shall put the Government in an uncomfortable corner when we oblige them to treat temperance as a vice, and the possession of a spinning wheel a crime. The system can last only so far as we continue to clothe it with an air of respectability by being, or pretending to be, enamoured of it, or by giving Government even a plausible excuse for prosecution.

Who cut the thumbs?

If the Government treats the possession of the spinning wheel as a crime, it would not be for the first time in history. During the East India Company regime, spinning or weaving had become almost a crime. The labour of these artisans was so cruelly impressed that they were obliged to cut off their own thumbs in order to avoid imprisonment. Many speakers mix up facts and say that the Company's servants cut off the thumbs of artisans. In my opinion, such cutting off would be less cruel than the terrorism which resulted in self-mutilation.

White cap a crime.

To make temperance a crime would be only a step removed from making the wearing of white caps a crime. And yet I heard whilst at Jubbulpore that the servants of a railway department were prohibited from wearing white caps!

Revolutionary.

And has not the U. P. Government pronounced the movement revolutionary? Hitherto the word "revolution" has been connected with violence, and has as such been condemned by established authority. But the movement of Non-co-operation, if it may be considered a revolution, is not an armed revolt: it is an evolutionary revolution, it is a bloodless revolution. The movement is a revolution of thought, of spirit, Non-co-operation is a process of purification, and, as such, it constitutes a revolution in one's ideas. Its suppression, therefore, would amount to co-operation by coercion. Orders to kill the movement will be orders to destroy, or interfere with, the introduction of the spinning wheel, to prohibit the campaign af temperance, and an incitement, therefore, to violence. For any attempt to compel people by indirect methods to wear foreign clothes, to patronise drink-shops, would certainly exasperate them. But our success will be assured when we stand even this exasperation and incitement. We must not retort. Inaction on our part will kill Government madness. For violence flourishes on response, either by submission to the will of the violator, or by counter violence. My strong advice to every worker is to segregate this evil Government by strict Non-co-operation, not even to talk or speak about it, but having recognised the evil, to cease to pay homage to it by co-operation.

The original circular.

The position taken up by the Government of India in its original circular was sound. It conceded the right of free speech and free thought. It threatened to put down by force only actual violence. But I expressed my distrust of it at the time of its publication. The framers expected to be able to kill the movement by patronising indifference or tolerance. But soon as it began to take effect by demolishing the prestige of Government institutions and by real boycott of foreign cloth, and diminution in the drink revenue, the Government became alarmed, and began to stop free speech and propaganda. And this repression is only by way rehearsal. The reality has yet to come. Let us be prepared for it. Our determination to continue silent self-purification must remain fixed and unalterable. We must pass through the fire of terrorism even of the O'Dwyer type, and prove our loyalty to our country, even as Sita proved hers to her lord by the fiery ordeal.

Bihar Government.

If the Bihar Province promises to outdo the others in Non-co-operation, its Government bids fair to stand first in devising methods of repression. It has now brought under the ban municipal councillors and servants. They are not to take part in Non-co-operation meetings. I have not seen the circular, but I hear that that is its effect. If so, I advise the municipal councillors and servants to ignore the circular and challenge the Government to disband municipalities. The electors, if they have grit in them, will continue to elect the same councilors and force the Government either to supersede municipal government or withdraw the offending circular.

NEW VICEROY.

PUNJAB'S GREETINGS

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 6.

The following telegraphic correspondence has passed between the Punjab Government and Viceroy:—

From the Punjab Government to the Viceroy:—"We desire on behalf of the people of the Punjab to present our respectful greetings to your Excellency on the assumption of the office of Viceroy."

From the Viceroy to the Governor of the Punjab:—"Please accept for yourself, your Government and the people of the Punjab my grateful thanks for your kind greetings on my assumption of the high office of Viceroy."

MULSHI PETA PROJECT.

SATYAGRAHA POSTPONED TO GIVE GOVT. A FAIR CHANCE.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, April 7.

In pursuance of a resolution of the Poona District Conference held at Baramati, the committee appointed to advise the Mulsi Peta landholders met here yesterday and on the motion of Mr. Kelkar resolved by a majority, to advise postponement of Satyagraha to stop the work of the Mulshi tank in order that the Government authorities may have a fair opportunity to negotiate with the landholders and give definite pledges of satisfaction in respect of the so-called generous compensation promised in the Legislative Council or exchange of suitable land and also to enable the question of amendment of the Land Acquisition Act being taken up.

Lala Goverdhandas, who will be in Bombay for some time, is staying at 35, French Road, Chowpatty, and will be willing to help any mofussil Congress Committees in this Presidency in their propaganda work.

FRONTIER TRIBES ACTIVE AGAIN.

SUCCESSFUL BOMBING OF MAKIN.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 6.

A communiqué states:—There has been a recrudescence of sniping in the Wana area during the past week, probably on the part of one or two roving bands of Mahsuds, which have lately been reported to be in the vicinity of Wana. Two convoys have recently been heavily sniped and although one Indian Other Rank has been wounded we have had heavy losses in animals. In all, twenty-nine camels were killed and thirty-seven wounded.

On the 31st March another convoy was sniped about six miles south-west of Sarwekai. One Gurkha officer, one Indian Other Rank and two camel drivers were wounded, also twelve camels and five mules were killed and seventeen camels and two mules wounded.

In retaliation for the attack on the 4th on the 39th Garhwal Rifles, the facts of which have already been communicated to the Press, Makin was bombed by our aircraft on 28th, 29th and 30th March and again on April 1st. Altogether four heavy and hundred and fifty light bombs were dropped and eighteen hundred rounds of ammunition fired on various targets. During the first day of the operations our aeroplanes were heavily fired on from ridges in the vicinity. A large number of direct hits were scored on the village and the Mahsuds suffered considerable casualties. The inhabitants have dispersed to the north to Spin Kamar and to the west to the valleys near Mandesh. On April 3rd, it was reported that Makin was entirely evacuated and bombing operations have therefore been discontinued. Makin consists of a number of villages which collectively form the second largest place in the Mahsud country. It is about three and a half miles north-west of Ladha in a direct line.

Five minor attacks on picquets between Jandola and Ladha have been reported during the week, in which the Mahsuds have come off distinctly the worst. They have had five men killed and eight wounded, while our troops have suffered no casualties whatsoever.

U. P. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

COMMITTEE FOR SEPARATION OF FUNCTIONS.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, April 6.

At the meeting of the U. P. Council on Wednesday, which was the last day of the present session, Mr. Sitaram moved for adjournment of the House with a view to draw attention to the O. R. Railway strike. The motion was declared out of order.

Pandit Hirdayanath Kunzru moved that "this Council requests the local Government to convey to the higher authorities its protest against the burden thrown on the revenues of the United Provinces by the large increase made in the salaries of members of the Indian Medical Service."

Colonel Close said that even before the war it was recognised that the pay of the Indian Medical Service had become inadequate and competition for vacancies in the service had almost ceased. During the war the situation became very grave and the Secretary of State had to telegraph an order sanctioning 33⅓ per cent. increase. The resolution was carried after Pandit Jagat Narain's assurance that he would forward the proceedings to the Government of India.

JUDICIAL AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS.

Another member moved that a Committee might be appointed to work out a detailed scheme for the separation of judicial and executive functions and to prepare an estimate of the cost of the same.

Rai Gopaldas Sharma moved an amendment to add the following words: between the words "a Committee" and "to work out" "a majority of whom should be non-official members of this Council." The Minister for Education said that having accepted the policy of the separation of judicial and executive functions, Government felt that an expert Committee would be required. He indicated the nature of the Committee which he announced would be presided over by Mr. Justice Lindsay.

Mr. Porter said that he was prepared to recommend the name of the Nawab of Chitari as the Committee. The amendment was put to the vote and was lost, 10 voting for and 38 against. The resolution was carried.

Pandit Brijnandan Prashad moved the following resolutions:—"That this Council recommends to the Government to cancel the order prohibiting students of secondary schools from attending political meetings."

Mr. Chintamani asked the mover to consider the unwholesome effect which would be produced by the acceptance of the resolution which was withdrawn.

The President read a message from the Governor proroguing the Council.

FATAL DIVE INTO A TANK.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April 6.

A correspondent writes that on the 30th March, three young men belonging to the M. and S. M. Railway workshops at Hubli went for a swim in the tank behind the Roman Catholic Church. One of these young men Mervin Monro, second son of the Assistant Traffic Superintendent of M. S. M. Railway, Mormugoa, made a headlong dive with the result that his head came heavily in contact with the bottom of the tank. He was brought out unconscious by his two companions, but expired the same day. He was buried with full military honours being a member of the Auxiliary Force. The deceased was well known in Madras as a good hockey player.

"COLOSSAL INCOMPETENCE."

LORD CHELMSFORD'S VICEROYALTY.

INDIAN PRESS COMMENTS.

(3RD INSTALMENT.)

THE TOGA I ID NOT FIT HIM!

THE "HINDU PUNCH."

Can she (Hind) breathe a word of grateful praise for little Lord Chelmsford that she uttered for the Great and Good Man five years ago? She has been sorely disappointed, sorely tried during his viceroyalty. And at this moment of parting she thankfully turns her eyes heavenwards and mutters a silent prayer, and heaves a sigh of relief, that the day has come nigh when one of the most unpopular of Viceroys leaves her for good, who vainly tried the robes of office that Great Hardinge put on, who hoped to be another Hardinge and who miserably failed. The toga did not fit him. He looked quite ridiculous in it.

A MONUMENTAL FAILURE.

"THE SANJ VERTAMAN."

A historian, impartial and true to his vocation, will not fail to place Lord Chelmsford amongst the greatest failures that the British Rule in this country of the last 150 years has ever seen. Lord Chelmsford, during his five years' rule in India, has proved himself to be an unmitigated failure—a monumental failure—without a single redeeming feature. In his private life he may be—and we are assured he is—an exceptional gentleman. But in his public capacity as a great and highly responsible servant of his King and country, failure in large and indelible letters has been written on his every word and action. We are conscious that in this article we have undertaken to perform an unpleasant task, but we will be wanting in our duty if under a false pretence we shirked our task or said only goody-goody things because a person was leaving this country for good and was likely to be lost to us, unless he is resurrected out of his obscurity by keeping company with Sydenham, Arapthill, O'Dwyer and Co. It is no exaggeration to say that by his departure, India is, at last, getting freed from a terrible nightmare that has spread over the country during the last five years of Lord Chelmsford's administration. During the early and darkest days of the Great War, in spite of our many anxieties and pre-occupations, we were always cheered and buoyed up because of the noble and sympathetic presence in our midst of Lord Hardinge. We think, we will be sparing our labour in writing this article if we said, in short, that Lord Chelmsford was the exact antithesis of his great predecessor. Every quality that Lord Hardinge possessed in a remarkable degree to rule over an alien people, his successor woefully lacked. Lord Chelmsford ruled by the rule of the thumb—military rule—Lord Hardinge ruled by the rule of his conscience.

INDIA WILL NEVER FORGIVE HIM.

THE "INDIAN DAILY NEWS."

One fact is undeniable. The Reforms have failed to placate the major portion of the Indian public and we find to-day a powerful party clamouring for more. The old policy of "rallying the Moderates" has been a miserable failure and whether Lord Chelmsford admits it or not, it is a great mistake they made with Mr. Montagu in seeking to take that inconsequential minority by the hand. But whatever his performances may have been in connection with the Reforms, his memory will always be associated with the Punjab atrocities. Even his most uncompromising critic will admit that he had no hand in them, but it will be difficult to get over the fact that he allowed himself to weakly play into other hands. When the Punjab outbreak took place, it was his duty as the King's representative in India to see things for himself and personally direct the suppression of the revolt if revolt it really was. That he did not do. He preferred to cling to the hills and leave everything to his subordinates. And when the time for reckoning came, the Indian community with the exception of the handful of Moderates clamoured for his recall. It is no use reviving the Dyer controversy, but when the history of Lord Chelmsford's rule comes to be written, Jallianwala Bagh will be its darkest chapter. And for it he must thank his weakness and weakness alone. He was a weak man who preferred to cling to office under circumstances of others of a different kidney would have forthwith resigned. At Delhi he said on Tuesday, that he did his best to make Lord Reading's path smooth. If that is so, India would not have heard of the Non-Cooperation movement, of the present unrest and uncertainty. As a matter of fact, he is leaving Lord Reading a troublesome legacy. One thing is to Lord Chelmsford's credit. He was a good-natured gentleman. When, two years ago, at a Calcutta dinner a local merchant told him, "We have lost all confidence in your Excellency," he quietly put up with the remark And seems to almost forget all about it when he got up from the table. Otherwise, as a ruler he was weak—thoroughly weak and of the most ordinary calibre. Jallianwala Bagh will always be associated with his rule, India will never forgive him.

"RESPONSIBLE FOR MR. G AGITATION."

THE "STATESMAN."

Lord Chelmsford found India labouring, under the stress of the war and looking forward to those great changes which the war was expected to produce at its close. His period of office was notable for the appearance of Mr. Gandhi as a political leader. The old agitations found their adherents, as has been said, among the bhadraloks. They were conducted in the Press and on the platform. In the main, they respected individual liberty, and they were carried on as all constitutional agitations. It was reserved for Mr. Gandhi to make his appeal to the peasants and the operatives. Instead of the newspaper, he employed a propaganda of enthusiastic volunteers and agents.

"COLOSSAL FAILURE."

THE "NEW TIMES."

Not an Indian, not a sober Englishman, but must pronounce the only judgment upon Lord Chelmsford's administration—"colossal failure."

Lord Chelmsford surrendered himself, too easily, to the wishes of the officials; and his administration was a failure from beginning to end. The bureaucracy will tell the new Viceroy to separate themselves from the Hindus by conciliating Muslim reactionaries; he must listen to no counsels of "separatism" he must help the forces of unity and freedom; he must help in changing the heart of the Government.

CHELMSFORD AND O'DWYER.

"LIBERTY."

Even in the matter of the telescopic Reform Act, his share is only microscopic. The Act called by courtesy the Montford Act, ought to be, really with greater regard for truth, called to Montagu Act. His share, however, in bringing about the present unfortunate situation in India is by no means small or negligible. An O'Dwyer could not have oppressed the people, if there was not a Lord Chelmsford but a live, statesmanly Viceroy at the helm of affairs and before the bar of history Lord Chelmsford will be condemned for his masterly inactivity in not checking O'Dwyerism and Dyerism lawlessness on the one hand and his masterly activity in getting such a law passed as the Validating Act, on the other.

A TIMID MUDDLER.

THE "MOHAMMADAN."

The outstanding feature of Lord Chelmsford's character then, is his slavish adherence to the bureaucracy. From the beginning of his career, he consigned himself to bureaucratic bondage so much so that it is doubtful if his Lordship had any individuality of his own. Perhaps, this self-effacement in the case of Anglo Viceroys, is a necessary consequence of the Indian system of Government. Whatever the explanation, the fact cannot be gainsaid that Lord Chelmsford woefully failed to rise equal to the opportunities that offered themselves to him. He always stood for the man or men under whose sway he was for the time being and at no time was he without such men. When he was with Mr. Montagu, he largely shared Mr. Montagu's opinions. He signed his report. When he was freed from that influence and subjected to that of the Simla bureaucrats, he signed the notoriously reactionary Government of India despatches which whittled down what he himself stood for earlier. Lord Chelmsford is, then, a clock which measures its pace to the pressure of the bureaucratic mainspring. This slavish clinging to the bureaucratic prop he can snatch at is Lord Chelmsford's dominant defect and from this flowed all the numerous evils of his regime. If his lordship lays the flattering unction to his soul that by doing so he was a strong man himself, he is severely mistaken. There is none but knows that the strength he feigned to display was the strength of his prop and that, jacked independently, he is a timid muddler. Lord Chelmsford was a well-meaning weakling who mistook slavery for strength. The country will look on his exit with hopeful coolness, and with a sigh of relief.

LORD CHELMSFORD.

"THE TIMES," CERTIFICATE.

A special telegram to the "Englishman", dated London, April 3, says:—

"The Times" in the course of an eloquent tribute to Lord Chelmsford says, "throughout Viceroyalty will be a landmark in Anglo-Indian history as marking a great advance in the Indian status. This will be more significant in time because Lord Chelmsford is invariably modest in his personal claims. He has been patient, sincere and thorough. The times were exacting enough to strain his powers to breaking point."

Correspondence

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinion of his Correspondents.

The Editor does not undertake to answer or publish or return any particular letter.

Letters should be written on one side only.

ISLAM'S DESTRUCTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The special message to the Chronicle dated the first inst., and appearing in the issue of the fourth, verifies the Indian proverb that the teeth of the elephant for showing are different from those with which it eats. Despite denials and pretence of neutrality, the British Government is facilitating Greece's preparations, and depriving the Turks of defensive means. Mr. Lloyd George and his colleagues after dragooning and terrorising Ireland are now deliberately letting loose Grecian hordes to massacre and dishonour Turkish men and women, and pluming themselves with the idea that they are advancing the cause of Christianity by the extirpiration of a gallant nation. They are forgetting the lessons of history, or rather wilfully shutting their eyes, so intoxicated with power they have become. They are forgetting that Spain in the plenitude of her power when the sun never set in her dominions could not conquer England. They are forgetting that the whole of Europe led on by distinguished generals could not defeat the bare-footed and ill-equipped citizen armies of the French Revolution. They are forgetting that the terrible Duke Alava with the help of the best disciplined troops in the whole world coud not bend the spirit of the starving netherlanders. They must remember that a nation fighting for its home, fighting for its existence, fighting for the honor of its women, fighting for the independence of its children can never be subdued. It can be extirpated but while dying, it will exact a heavy toll of its enemies. Sherakoh the uncle of Salauddin Ayubi on his first expedition to Egypt, surrounded by the vastly superior numbers of Crusaders and forced to evacuate the country, when asked by the Christian Commander whether he did not feel himself to be in the clutches of his enemies dauntlessly exclaimed "Yes I know I am surrounded but if it comes to fighting remember that one soldier of mine who goes to paradise will send three of his enemies to hell". This unconquerable spirit will never die. This spirit now pervades the whole of Asia. The more a small nation is coerced by the big three, the more grimly determined will be other small nations to die rather than remain slaves of such unscrupulous, cruel and atheistic masters. The hordes of Greece let loose with the connivance of England may massacre peaceful Turks but they can never break the spirit of Islam. Houlaku with his ruthless indiscriminate slaughter of khalif mostasem and the citizens of Bagdad could not destroy Islam. If at present Islam is in travail, it is because the followers of Islam were too much captivated with the good things of the world and needed an eye-opener. But it seems Mr. Lloyd George forgetting the exhortation of Christ "Vengeance is the Lord's" Arrogates to himself a divine attribute utterly oblivious of the awful vicisitudes of his late Ally the Czar. Well has a Persian poet sung "In a single revolution of heaven i.e. in a day neither Nadir remained nor Nadiri, the empire of Nadir". As the issue during the time of the German victories was not in the hands of William of Hohenzollern, so also the issue notwithstanding the connivance of the British and Assassinations by the Greeks is not in the hands of Mr. Lloyd George. He should remember that God is not the God of Christendom alone but of the whole universe.—Yours, etc.

HAKIM RAMLAL RAMNARAIN.

28, Frers Road, April 6.

NON-COOPERATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is now for several months that Non-Cooperation has been working in our midst. What are the results? Barring the boycott of the Legislative Bodies with which it started, its programme has been a complete failure, and in the only sphere in which it could be said to have met with success, it is being freely said that the abstention of political leaders from entering the Reformed Legislative Councils, in deference to the behests of Non-Cooperation, has been a great blunder. Its very success has thus proved a source of great injury to the nation. In its other phases namely, the boycott of all educational institutions receiving aid out of State funds, and the boycott of British Courts and the profession of law, it has been admittedly an utter and ignominous failure. The Punjab tragedy and the Khilafat question were the two main feeders of this movement. But let us face facts squarely and dispassionately and with a resolve to act by truth and justice. The Punjab question has been almost solved, and it is time that the past were buried into oblivion. The officials responsible for the high-handedness and the excesses practised during the Martial Law period, have been nearly disowned by the Government, and every conceivable effort has been made to soothe and satisfy publicy sentiment. The dismissal of General Dyer and the appointment of Lala Harkishan Lal as Minister, are a sufficient proof of the fact, that Government, on its side, has done all that could humanly be done to appease the public. Surely the public also has certain responsibilities and cannot continue forever, harping on the same string and using the Punjab question as a battle-cry for perennial agitation regardless of what has happened since. It has become paramountly essential that the public on its side should also take a stock of what has happened and cry halt to the present Non-Cooperation agitation, at least, so far as the Punjab question is concerned. As for the Khilafat; the selection by Government of such representatives as Messrs. Hassan Imam, Chotani, and Doctor Ansari, to press and advocate Muslim views before the Peace Conference, demonstrates the sincerity with which Government is trying to get the Khilafat question solved after the wish of the Mahomedan Community. When Government is so anxiously working, is it not out duty to review the situation for ourselves and bring about a distinct responsive change in our relation with Government. Hitherto, it was Non-Cooperation on every one's lips. Do we not owe it to ourselves to bid good-bye to Non-Cooperation and begin to cooperate. After all, Non-Cooperation is a barren creed, and we Indians cannot continue, for ever, burning incence at its shrine. We have to turn over a new leaf in our relations Political: there is a huge amount of constructive work yet to be done, and it behoves us as a wise people to give up the pursuit of he will-o'the-wisp of Non-Cooperation. Our position and demands in regard to Khilafat must needs be reconsidered, and we must trim our sails accordingly. The Government has given every indication of its good will and sincerity, and if the Turkish question can be solved after our heart, we must then resignedly accept the doom. Who knows what is written in the book of Fate, but as true Mahomedans, we must bow to the inevitable. Non-Cooperation has been too long with us, without bringing us an inch nearer the haven of pious hopes held out by Non-Cooperation. On the contrary, it has created an amount of undesirable bitterness that never previously existed and led to an incalculable waste of energy and funds. Let Indians of all schools of thought take counsel together and honestly judge, if Non-Cooperation has brought about the consummation much to be wished for. If we find that Non-Cooperation has been but an empty dream, let us, before it becomes too late, drop it as a weapon of political warfare, and revert to those peaceful constitutional methods which have, undoubtedly, won for India a part of responsible Government, and which are sure to lead us to the cherished goal we aim at.—Yours, etc.

M. ABDUL AZIZ.

Peshawar, March 31.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY STUDENTS' CONFERENCE

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Even after the special session of the Congress at Calcutta, the lawyers and others were anxious for the decision of the Nagpur Congress; but a vast majority of students had something else to wait for. It was the annual session of their examination.

An appeal to students in Bombay for Non-Cooperation was made in the last week of January when their examination was staring them in the face. It was a time when almost all college students and of the Matric class as well were so thoroughly engrossed in studies that they had no time to consider over so important a question as Non-Cooperation, and consequently they postponed the matter till they are out from the exahination.

The colleges are closed for long vacation, and almost all the students shall be free from their University Examinations by the 3rd week of April. Now the students have sufficient time to consider what they should do before the college reopen in June. Indeed the students had turned deaf ears when they ought to have given response to the call of the country as soon as they were appealed. It was their duty to postpone studies and adopt Non-Cooperation, but unfortunately they did otherwise. However, I hope that their feelings are yet dead. It is yet not too late to do something for the Freedom of our Motherland. If any student has a feeling heart and a thinking mind he will decide for himself whether he should cooperate or Non-Cooperate with the Government who have not only committed horrible atrocities in the Punjab and broken pledges regarding Khilafat but also injects germs of slavery in the minds of the promising youths of India through the education it gives to them in schools and colleges.

Indeed, much has been said and discussed both on the platform and in the Press yet there is a large number of students who still entertain doubts about Non-Cooperation and require help to remove these doubts, as I have already said that they had no time to hear the speeches then delivered or to read the papers. So in my humble opinion a Conference of the students of the Bombay Presidency should be called either at Bombay or Poona within a month hence. I leave the exact date and place to be decided by the enthusiastic students workers in Bombay and Poona. I hope those, who agree with my proposal, will express their own opinion in the columns of the "Chronicle."—Yours etc.,

A. RAUF.

National University,
Aligarh, April 4.

MOTOR PROBLEM IN CALCUTTA

RECOMMENDATIONS OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

STRICTER CONTROL ADVOCATED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 6.

The Committee appointed by the Bengal Government on January 21st to examine the regulations for the licensing and control of taxi-cabs have today issued their report. The committee whose appointment was the outcome of the taxi-cab strike consisted of nominees of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Calcutta Corporation, the Commissioner of Police, and representatives of the drivers and owners. The committee make a number of recommendations consisting for the most part in amendments to rules mostly in the nature of further restrictions and in the strengthening of the institution entrusted with the enforcement of rules.

DICKEY SEATS FOR ATTENDANTS.

One of the main points in dispute in January was the question of attendants in cars. With regard to this the Committee considers it imperative that the principle that the driver should be the sole occupant of the front of the taxi should be adopted owing to the dangers of distraction of the driver's attention. They recommend that the space to the driver's left should be reserved for passenger's luggage. At the same time they recognise the services which attendants may render to drivers and consider they should be allowed only if accommodated elsewhere than next to the driver. The Committee suggest that a dickey seat should be added at the back of the body of taxis, where attendants should be required to sit. Both attendants and drivers should wear distinctive uniforms.

MEDICAL RE-EXAMINATION.

Regarding medical re-examination which was another of the questions at issue in the strike, the committee do not see sufficient grounds for requiring a taxi-driver to undergo re-examination at fixed intervals, but think he should be re-examined medically whenever anything occurs to raise doubts as to his continued fitness. Taxi-drivers should be allowed to wear spectacles if they will sufficiently correct their sight. They also recommend the formation of a panel of doctors to whom drivers should go for examination. The Committee urge the earliest possible establishment of a permanently sitting court to deal with offences against traffic regulations and would make owners responsible for the production of a driver in the court. The Committee consider that an increase in the police staff in the motor vehicles section is urgently necessary and suggest sergeants on motor cycles should be specially employed to detect cases of excessive speed and to scrutinise the condition of taxis.

STRICTER TESTS FOR OWNER-DRIVERS

Among other recommendations the Committee urge that the test of driving of would-be drivers should be made very strict and the test of their knowledge of streets and principal places and simple motor mechanism should also be stricter than hitherto. The stand accommodation at present available should be at least doubled, and it should be penal for a driver to blow his horn, to attract fares or for any purpose other than the safety of the traffic. The Committee make a number of recommendations dealing with the mechanism of cars, notably the necessity of evolving a suitable type of taxi and of the adoption of R.A.C. rating as regards horsepower. The Committee also recommend that owners should be required to take out permits which should be liable to cancellation for breach of rules, and that suitable garages should be insisted upon. The Committee did not inquire into the conduct of the police or taxi-drivers.

Dr. S. K. Mullick, nominee of the Corporation add a note disagreeing with the recommendation that drivers already licensed should be presumed medically fit. He considers all drivers who had not yet passed the medical test should be examined for eye sight and hearing.

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 6.

At this afternoon's meeting of the Bengal Council, the president read a message from the Private Secretary to the Viceroy thanking the Council for the respectful welcome offered to His Excellency on the assumption of the high office of Viceroy.

The Council adopted the motion urging one hour's recess at midday on Fridays in all courts and Government offices to enable Mahomedans to say their Juma prayers. Another resolution adopted was that steps be taken to investigate the cause of the prevalence of Kalazar in Bengal. The Council also accepted a resolution urging Government to give effect to the decision of the Public Services Commission to amend the rules prescribing that candidates for the Bengal pilot service must be Europeans and that the appointment of officers in England be made only when suitable candidates were not locally available. The Council adjourned till to-morrow when the Governor will address the council.

NEW SUBMARINE CABLE SERVICE.

FACILITATES COMMUNICATION BETWEEN EUROPE AND THE EAST.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April 6.

The laying of the shore end of the new submarine telegraph cable by s.s. Colonia for Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraphic Company which will connect Madras to Singapore direct, marks an event of considerable importance to India and Burma, particularly to the business community of these two countries. The new cable now in process of being laid is of the latest type and will be used for fast automatic working. Its effect will be to improve generally telegraphic communication between Europe and the East and particularly India and Far East and Australia.

MR. GANDHI TO REACH MADRAS ON THE 8TH.

COCONADA MUNICIPALITY PRESENTS ADDRESS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April 6.

It is announced that Mr. and Mrs. Gandhi will arrive in Madras on Friday 8th instant. They arrived at Coconada on the morning of the 2nd instant and were presented with an address of welcome by the municipality of Cocanada. Mr. Gandhi in his reply appreciated the address as it indicated the readiness of municipalities to accord welcome to a humble servant of the people. He advised the municipality to follow the example of those of Ahmedabad, Nadiad and Surat in nationalising education under their control.

THE KUMBAKONAM RIOTS

COLLECTOR'S TREATMENT OF PUNITIVE MEASURES.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April 6.

With reference to the Kumbakonam riots, it is stated, that after the arrested man was brought to the police station, sureties were tendered on his behalf. These were rejected by the Inspector of Police who referred the parties to the Magistrate. The crowd protested that the Inspector having arrested the man under the Police Act possessed power to grant him bail. Eventually the Sub-Magistrate arrived and allowed bail too late, however, to prevent the lawless proceedings of the mob. During the afternoon the Collector held a conference with leading citizens of Kumbakonam and told them that the turn of events in the town would probably lead to the adoption of strong measures such as quartering of punitive police. He called on them to prevent this by strenuous cooperation with loyal officers.

The Kumbakonam Municipal Council will at their meeting on the 11th instant, reconsider the matter of license fees for gharriwalas and hotel keepers and until that day their strike will be suspended.

(Continued from column 5.)

brought him more work than he could do with safety to his health. In 1908 he became a Q. C., which meant that he must give up accepting the small cases which drained so much of his energy. "I gave him silk," the Lord Chancellor of the day said, "to save his life."

"Silk" had another effect. It increased his income. At forty he was earning £20,000 a year. He was in all the cases which took up columns in the newspapers. His unruffled urbanity had its effect upon juries and judges alike. He made a good impression, to begin with, by his clean-cut features—like those of a French marquis under Louis XV. He never bullied, scarcely ever raised his voice, never tried to be funny. Yet he often set a Court laughing by some witty retort. Once he was cross-examining a lady who claimed damages for injury to her face in a railway accident. "No injury is apparent," said Mr. Isaacs, in his most gallant tone, leaning forward to look at her. "If you came closer, you would see it," said the lady. "I am as close as I am allowed to get," was counsel's deliciously suave reply.

No less rapid than his advancement at the Bar was his promotion in Parliament. He was elected in 1904. In 1910 he became Solicitor-General and the higher honour of Attorney-Generalship followed very soon. He has been Lord Chief Justice since 1913. During the war he grew restless on the Bench. He felt that he ought to be serving his country more directly. Opportunity came when in 1917 the "cash nexus" between Britain and United States needed straightening out. He smoothed away the tangle, and at the same time won golden opinions from all sorts of people in America; so, when an ambassador was needed at the beginning of 1918, he was clearly the man to be sent.

How ably and acceptably he filled that great post every one knows. He strengthened notably the tie between the two nations, and his plea for common-sense to keep down the belief that every discordant note is a serious danger to their continued friendship went home to many minds. "We have to work together for the world's good," he said, "and for that we must trust and respect one another. The generosity of the Americans towards us is unquestionable. We must not fall behind."

Now he is undertaking an even heavier and more responsible duty. It may strengthen and support him to know that he has the sympathy and confidence of men and women of goodwill and intelligence throughout the entire world.

THE EARL OF READING.

A MAN WITHOUT AN ENEMY IN THE WORLD.

(BY HAMILTON FYFE.)

The article below is taken from the "Overseas":—

"Lord Reading," said one who was in court on the day when the Lord Chief Justice of England was welcomed back after being British Ambassador in Washington for nearly eighteen months—"Lord Reading ought to be a happy man. He had already reached the highest position he can get in the law. He had made a fortune by his skill as an advocate. Now he has added to these a diplomatic reputation and triumph. He is entered his country's gratitude for the discretion and devotion with which he represented her in the United States during a difficult period. He can look back upon a career of unbroken success, and forward to many years of work that he likes, with all the consideration that attaches to his great position."

That was nearly two years ago. Lord Reading returned to the Bench, enhanced his reputation as Lord Chief Justice and seemed to be set in that dignity for life. But there awaited him an even greater task than any he had yet fulfilled. A ruler was needed in India, no mere ceremonials figurehead, no titular Viceroy steeped in traditions of bureaucratic aloofness. A brain was needed, and a heart, qualities of wisdom and conciliation. The finger of Destiny pointed once again in the same direction. Duty was urged; the spirit for high adventure prompted—that spirit which has made Lord Reading a statesman as well as a great lawyer, marking out his career from that of all England's other Lord Chief Justices. He accepted the call, to the relief of every one who understands the perils of the hour; he will now, I believe, gain as great fame as that other statesman of his race, Benjamin Disraeli—perhaps with a nobler claim upon the gratitude of his countrymen all over the Empire.

So among those who listened to his farewell in the Court the other day there were many who recalled that phrase: "He ought to be a happy man," and repeated it in spite of the burden just laid upon him. I think it is true that Lord Reading not only "ought to be," but is a happy man. When I came back with him from the United States in November, 1917, I had many long talks with him. He used to sit after breakfast in the saloon at which scarcely any others of our party appeared and chat for a long time, letting his mind ramble among his past years, recalling incidents, legal or political; going further back even, and telling me how he sometimes woke up in the night and lay awake, rejoicing that he was not perilously clinging to a yard arm as he did when he shipped as "boy" in a sailing vessel and was sent aloft to take in or shake out a sail.

I understood during that voyage from New York to Liverpool why Rufus Isaacs was always a favourite at the Bar, and why since he became a Judge he has been so popular with the Bar. He has a personality which both soothes and charms. Some personalities are attractive, but disturbing. He sheds a radiance; it is serene, composing; his temper is even; his disposition cheerful. No sour reflection, no disparaging comment ever comes from his lips. He enjoys life and lets you know it by his kindly, gracious manner, his contented and smiling outlook upon the world. "There," you would say, "is a man who never made an enemy." And you would be right.

He has known the ups and downs of fortune; he has felt her slings and arrows even. But he has always smiled. His merriment as a small boy is what a schoolfellow chiefly recalls. He was idle, he was mischievous, he was often caned, but the twinkle of humour never left his black eyes. Later he was at the University College School and then went to Germany to learn the language so that he might manage a branch of his father's produce business in Magdeburg. But before he settled down to desk work, he made his adventure at sea. One voyage was enough. The ship was bound for Rio, and at Rio Master Isaacs promptly ran away. They caught him, though, and set him to work discharging coal as a punishment. He had to go on to Calcutta before he was free.

The fruit business did not seem big enough to him, so he joined the Stock Exchange. Here again disappointment lay in wait. He could not make money. He was not interested in the work. So he resolved to make still another start and get called to the Bar. One can imagine the lamentations of friends and relatives over this rolling-stone: the head-shakings and sighings; the gloomy recallings of his first schoolmaster's prophecy, "Young Isaacs, you will go to the Devil!" It was in 1887 that he became a barrister. He was then twenty-seven. Also, he took his courage in both hands and, although he knew that a great lawyer once called the law "a profession which no one should enter unless he is prepared to live on sawdust for ten years," married. Now he had to get on.

His first case came to him from a friend of his father's in the fruit trade. A costermonger sued the wholesaler for selling him bad figs. Mr. Isaacs suggested to the plaintiff that they were not really so bad after all. "Now, look 'ere, guv'nor," was the retort, "there's some o' them figs in court. If the man who sold 'em can eat a few wivart bein' sick, I'll give up!"

"Will you try?" whispered the future "Lord Chief" to his client. "What if I don't?" he was asked. "You'll lose the action." I'd a deal sooner do that," was the hasty answer, and the young counsel's first case ended, leaving him a loser. But there were not many like this.

Within ten years he was among the leading "juniors" at the Bar. His courteous manner of pleading (which won him thanks from the Court of Appeal), his grasp of detail, especially in financial cases, his gentle, but insidious, method of cross-examination,

(Continued in column 4.)

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BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, April 7.)

Mr. H. J. Kothari is appointed for four months to do duty as Deputy Political Agent, Palanpur, vice Mr. P. C. Govinden.

Mr. Manilal Bhaichand Menta is appointed for six weeks to do duty as Deputy Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, vice Mr Nandshanker Motiram, retired.

With effect from the date of retirement of Mr. Nandshanker Motiram. Mr. Saiyid Abdulahmia Mubammadmia Kadri to be Deputy Political Agent.

Mr. H. S. Needham to be Personal Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.

Mr. C. J. Butler, on relief, to be Superintendent of Police, Bombay Suburban District, vice Mr. W. Orr.

Mr. F. W. O'Gorman to act as District Superintendent of Police, Broach, vice Mr. H. S. Needham, pending further orders.

Mr Mervanji Ratanshah Parekh to act temporarily as District Superintendent of Police, Broach,

Mr. D. R. Norman, I.C.S., Acting Secretary to the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay was granted furlough for eight days in continuation of the combined leave granted to him.

Mr. Ghanashyam Vithal Desai to act as a Deputy Collector and to do duty as Personal Assistant to the Collector of Dharwar, vice Mr. Revanshiddappa Basavanappa Kittur proceeding on leave.

Mr. A. R. Dalal, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Personal Assistant to the Collector of the Panch Mahals, vice Mr. Narandas J. Mehta.

Mr J. A. Pope, I.C.S., on return from leave to act as Collector of Sukkur, vice Mr. H. Montgomery, I.C.S.

Mr. G. K. Kudav to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, Thana.

Mr. G. W. Walshe, on relief, to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, Ahmedabad.

Mr. D. M. Kothawala, on relief to act as District Deputy Collector, Ahmedabad, vice Mr. A. O. M. Koreishi, transferred.

Mr. W. P. Cowie, C.I.E., I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Assistant Collector, Belgaum, vice Mr. G. Leatham, I.C.S.

Mr. H. F. Ball, I.C.S., to be Assistant Collector, Poona, and to do duty as Personal Assistant to the Collector.

Mr. Ardeshir Edalji Servai to be Assistant Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department.

Mr. N. J. Wadia, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Personal Assistant to the Collector of Thana, vice Mr. E. W. Perry, I.C.S.

Mr. Shridhar Ramchandra Kharkar to act as Personal Assistant to the Collector of Thana from the date he receives charge from Mr. E. W. Perry, I.C.S., till relieved by Mr. N. J. Wadia, I.C.S.

Mr. Motibhai Uttambhai Patel on reversion from foreign service, to act as District Deputy Collector, Kaira, vice Mr. H. F. Ball I.C.S., transferred, pending further orders.

Khan Bahadur Muhammad Ibrahim Shaikh Ismail, on return from leave, to be Huzur Deputy Collector, Kaira, vice Mr N. M. Joshi, proceeding on leave.

Mr. Saiyid F. A. El Edrus, on return from leave, to be Huzur Deputy Collector, Surat, vice Mr. C. D. Shah, retiring.

Mr. A. H. Lloyd, I.C.S., a Collector in the Imperial Customs Service has been transferred from Bombay to Calcutta, with effect from the 19th March 1921.

Mr. C. R. Watkins, C.I.E., an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service at Bombay, is appointed to act as a Collector in the Service with effect from the 19th March 1921.

Mr. E. W. Perry, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Thana, and Personal Assistant to the Collector, Thana, is granted privilege leave for five months and twenty-seven days.

Mr. Bapu Hari Godbole, Assistant to the Commissioner, C.D., is granted an extension by two months of the privilege leave granted to him.

The Hon. Sir George Curtis, K.C.S.I., I.C.S. is granted with effect from 17th April, the date on which he resigns his office of Member of Council, privilege leave for twenty-three days in combination with furlough.

Leave for one year and three months granted to Mr. H. J. Keess, Superintendent of Salt and Excise is further extended by furlough for one month.

Mr. R. Honner, Superintendent of Salt and Excise, Poona Sub-Division, is granted privilege leave for two months.

Mr. Balkrishna Janardhan Joshi to act as Divisional Forest Officer, North Nasik, vice Mr. Vishnu Ganesh Bhalerav, proceeding on leave.

Mr. W. A. H. Miller, Deputy Conservator of Forests, has been allowed by his Majesty's Secretary of State for India commuted furlough for four months.

The Governor in Council is pleased to authorise to Syed Cassim, a master in Messrs. Oodessi and Company's services, to pilot coasting vessels in the port of Bombay.

Mr H. G. D. Turnbull, Acting Principal and Professor of English Literature, Deccan College, Poona, is granted with effect from the 20th June 1921, furlough for a year with permission to prefix the summer vacation of 1921.

Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Kt., (of the firm of Messrs. Thackersey Moolji and Company), has been elected by the Bombay Millowners' Association to represent the Association on the Board of Trustees in place of Sir Sassoon David, Bart., who has resigned his seat and whose term of office expired on 31st March.

Mr. W. Kirkpatrick, B.E., is posted to Sind and is attached to the office of the Superintending Engineer, Sukkur Barrage, for work in connection with the Sukkur Barrage and Canals Project.

Mr. Tejumal Murlidhardas Kanal, Sub-Engineer, to act, in addition to his own duties, as Executive Engineer, Ratnagiri District, during the absence on leave of Mr. Ambarnath Bhattacharya, L.C.E., Executive Engineer.

Mr. W. S. Johnstone, is appointed Assistant Executive Engineer and is posted to Bombay.

Mr F. O. J. Roose, M.I.M.E., M.I.E.E, F.C.S., Electrical Engineer to Government is appointed as Electrical Inspector.

Mr. A. X. Moraes, L.C.E., Executive Engineer is granted privilege leave for two months.

A deputation of the All-India vakils Conference have left Allahabad for Delhi and the Viceroy is expected to receive the deputation on Friday.

Accused in the Pratap libel case now being tried at Rae Bareli have applied to the Viceroy for transfer of the case to the court subordinate to some other high courts as the applicants apprehend they will not get fair and impartial trial in the United Provinces courts.

Several Mahants and Swamis, on behalf of the various *akharas* of Hardwar, have published a protest against the introduction and passage of the Sikh Gurdwar and Shrines Bill in the Punjab Legislative Council.

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For the first twinges of Rheumatism, just settling in joint or muscle—for the first sharp shooting pain down the Sciatic Nerve of your thigh or across your back—as well as for those old tortures which you have suffered for years—there's nothing like Sloan's Liniment for quick relief—just a few drops laid on the affected part will quickly draw out the pain.

NO RUBBING REQUIRED.

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An invaluable restorative in cases of

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When the system is "below par," any unusual strain upon the vitality often causes a feeling of exhaustion

This feeling of exhaustion is due to a sudden partial collapse of the vital powers of the body

That is because the drain upon the vitality has been greater than the body can replace.

Now, exhaustion is not only distressing in itself, but it indicates that the vital powers of the body are "run-down"

And it is in such cases that the help of 'Wincarnis' proves of such great value.

Because 'Wincarnis' possesses a four-fold power—it is a Tonic, a Restorative, a Blood-builder and a Nerve strengthener, all in one

Thus 'Wincarnis' promotes *new* strength, *new* rich red blood, *new* nerve force and *new* vitality—all at one time

That is why over 10,000 Doctors recommend it.

If *you* are subject to Exhaustion, or are Weak, or Anæmic, or Nervous, or Run-down, take advantage of the new and vigorous health 'Wincarnis' offers you.

Get a bottle of 'Wincarnis' and begin taking it to-day

But be *sure* you get 'Wincarnis' Don't be tempted to buy a substitute

WINCARNIS

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COLEMAN & Co., LTD., Wincarnis Works, Norwich, Eng.

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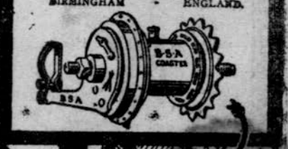

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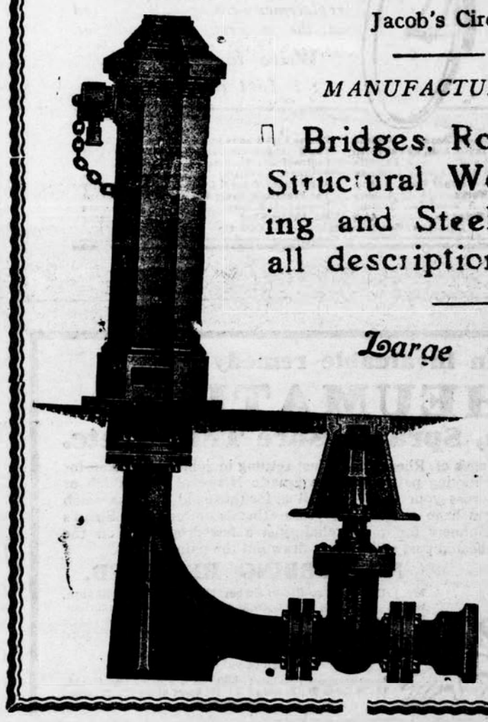
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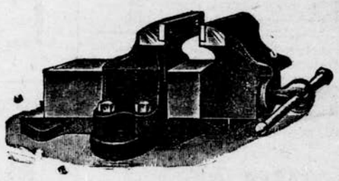
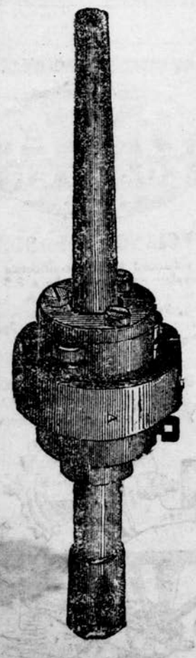
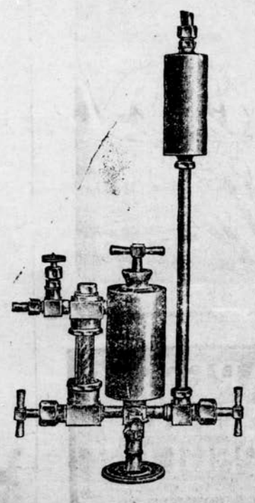
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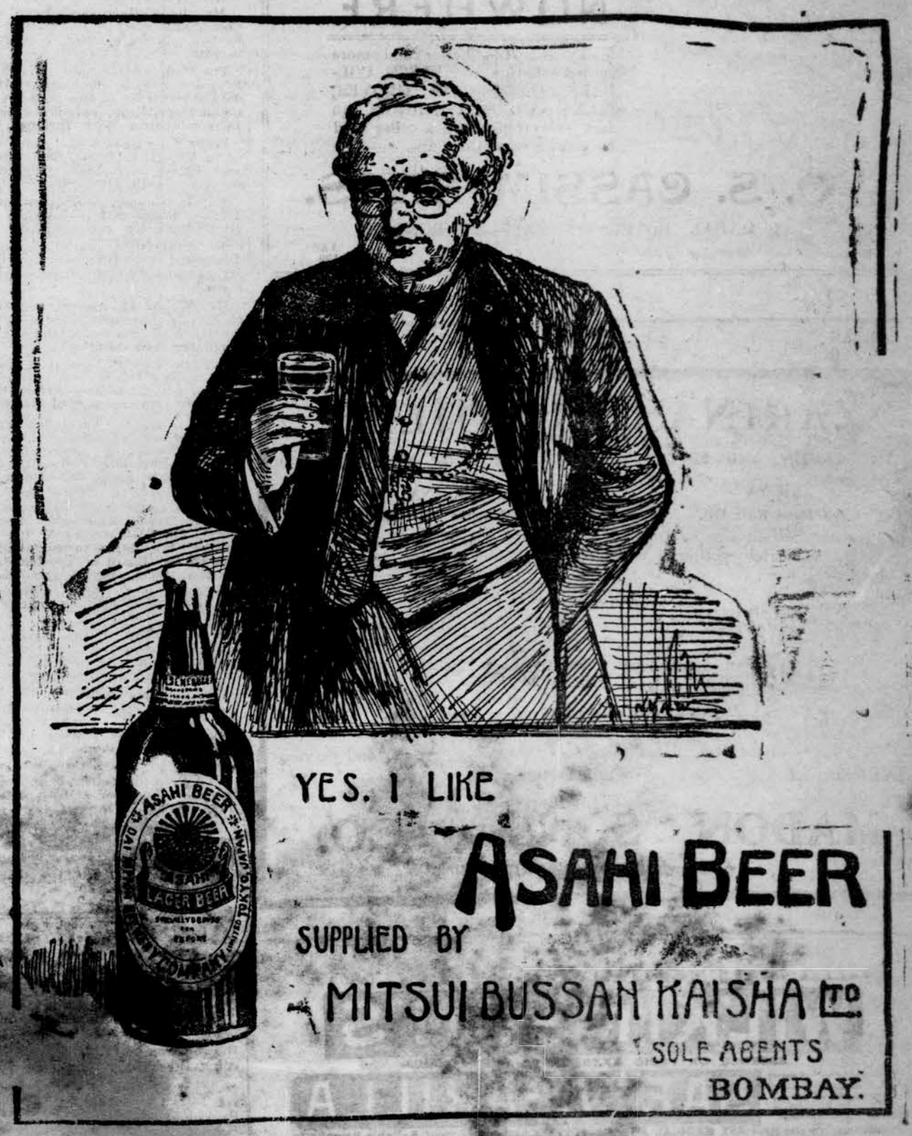

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